The New-York Times.

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DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS

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Terrific Storms and Lightning All Over the Country.

Several Persons Killed by the Electric Fluid.

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THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Resignation of Commissioner Parker—The Official Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following is the correspondence consequent on the resignation of Gen. PARKER as Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.

To the President:

The effect of the Congressional legislation, since I have had the honor to hold the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been to almost wholly divest the Indian Bureau of all its original importance, duties, and proper responsibilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the present arrangements, is merely a supernumery officer of the Government, his principal duties being simply those of a clerk to a Board of Indian Commissioners, operating wholly outside of and almost independent of the Indian Bureau. I would gladly and willingly do anything in my power to aid in forwarding and promoting to a successful issue the President's wise and beneficent Indian policy, but I cannot, in justice to myself, longer continue to hold the ambiguous position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I therefore most respectfully but firmly tender my resignation of said office, to take effect the 1st day of August, 1871. Sincerely thanking you, Mr. President, for the kindness and consideration you have always shown me, I have the honor to be, and shall ever remain, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ELY S. PARKER.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 13.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th June, tendering your resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect on the 1st day of August, 1871, was duly received. Accepting it severs official relations which have existed between us for eight consecutive years without cause of complaint as to your entire fitness for either of the important places which you have had during that time, your management of the Indian Bureau has been in entire harmony with my policy, which I hope will tend to the civilization of the Indian race. It has also been able and discreet. In leaving the public service to pursue a more independent course of life, you take with you my sincere wishes for your prosperity, and my hearty commendations to all with whom the accidents of life may bring you in business relations for integrity and ability. Very truly yours,

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. E. S. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE WEST.

Progress in Colorado—Intense Heat—Minnesota and Wisconsin Railroads.

DENVER, Col., July 16.—An immense amount of building is in progress here. Not less than thirty first-class iron-front store-rooms are now under contract, beside a very large number of private residences. The weather for the past week has been extremely hot. Today, at 2 o'clock P. M., the thermometer indicated 110° in the shade, and at 5 P. M. 105°, the hottest ever known in Colorado.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The Salina (Kansas) *Advocate* says the entire country east, west, and south of Salina is now filled with Texas cattle; the bottoms are overflowed with them and the water-courses lined with them. Not less than 200,000 head are now within the precincts of the State, and the arrivals daily are immense in number. Prices range from $6 to $8 for yearlings, $10 to $12 for two-year olds, $16 to $18 for three-year olds and cows, and $20 to $24 for beeves. These prices appear to be well maintained. In regard to the railroad war now in progress between the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and North-western Railroads, the Baraboo *Republic* of the 12th inst., has the following:

"Two weeks ago we gave currency to a statement that the St. Paul Railroad Company had undertaken the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to Chicago in opposition to the Lake Shore line of the North-western Company. Last night Col. VAN MEENAN, Engineer-in-Chief for the latter Company at this place, received instructions by telegraph to institute a survey from such point on the Baraboo extension as might be most available for a direct road to Milwaukee. The urgency of his instructions may be inferred from the fact that at this meeting, 8½ o'clock A. M., the survey corps has already been organized, and is now on its way to its base of operations at Lodi. It will be the object of Mr. VAN MEENAN to make the most direct route from Lodi to Milwaukee. Two surveys have been suggested, one leading from Lodi to Columbus on an air line, for which a charter is now held by the North-western Company; the second via Dane and Sun Prairie; but if a better line than either can be found it will be preferred. A survey is also to be made from the most eligible point on the line adopted to Iron Ridge. This much we have said from an assured knowledge of facts. We believe, we may add, that the road with the branch indicated will be built beyond peradventure. But one thing will prevent its construction: The abandonment of the Milwaukee and Chicago line by the St. Paul Company, and of this there is, we conceive, not a shadow of hope. The road will monopolize the trade between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, through Central Wisconsin."

SEVERE STORMS.

Deaths and Injuries by Strokes of Lightning—Remarkable Fatality.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* of Saturday, gives the following particulars of the death by lightning of Mrs. LOVELL and Mr. BLAKEMORE, during the terrible storm in that vicinity on Thursday last. The house in which the two persons named were killed, is situated about five miles south-east from St. Joseph. It is three stories high, with three principal rooms and a hall on each floor. When the storm commenced, Mrs. LOVELL was up-stairs in a backroom reading from the Bible to her little daughter. The window of the room having been blown open, she took her children, ran down-stairs, passing from the hall into a bedroom, put the children on the bed and kneeled at the bedside. In this position the lightning struck her, causing instant death. Mr. BLAKEMORE was in the hall, and the same bolt killed him. Several other persons were more or less injured. Mrs. LOVELL was the wife of JOHN S. LOVELL, of Warren County, Virginia. Her husband is now in Virginia City, Montana. The two daughters with whom she was kneeling in prayer are aged respectively nine and six years. They were uninjured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17.—MARK ROE, a farmer, while loading hay, three miles east of Norwalk, on Friday, was killed by lightning, which came from an almost cloudless sky. The pitchfork in his hand was shivered to atoms. A man on the wagon was knocked to the ground and nearly killed.

DARIEN, Conn., July 17.—The house of VINCENT COLYER, in this place, was struck by lightning, on Saturday. Mrs. COLYER was slightly stunned, but received no permanent injury.

A young oysterman named MILLS was killed in his boat by the lightning, and STEPHEN WALMSEY's barn was struck and burned and a team of oxen killed by the lightning in the same storm. The crops were also much damaged.

A Tornado in Vineland—The Episcopal Church Destroyed—Several Persons Injured.

VINELAND, N. J., July 17.—A fearful tornado, accompanied with thunder, lightning and heavy rain, struck this town last evening. The loss of property of all kinds is very severe. Roofs of houses, trees and fences were destroyed. The most serious losses are the destruction of the Episcopal Church, two railway depots and two dwelling-houses. The loss of the church, of which Rev. WM. J. CLARK is pastor, is especially felt. In one of the houses destroyed six men were gathered when the roof was taken off and the walls fell in, wounding some but none dangerously. No loss of life is reported. The tornado seems to have been entirely local, the country within a quarter of a mile of the town escaping from its effects.

NEGRO OUTLAWS.

Lowry's Band in North Carolina Still At Large and Active—Murder of Two More Citizens.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17.—In Robeson County, this morning, LOWRY and his band of negro outlaws waylaid and killed DANIEL MURDOCK MCLEAN, a prominent citizen, and HUGH MCLEAN, his brother, a youth only thirteen years old. They also wounded ARCHIBALD MCCOLLUM. These parties were riding along the public road in a buggy, and were fired on from a thick piece of woods. A state of terror exists among the women and children in Robeson County. The Sheriff has a posse of 150 men in the field, but their efforts thus far to capture the outlaws have been utterly fruitless.

Full Details of the Outrages by the Lowry Gang—Murders and Assaults.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17.—Since that recent conflict with the Sheriff and his posse in Robeson County, in which four citizens were killed and a number wounded, the lawlessness of the LOWRYS and their gang knows no bounds. With the capture of their women as aiders and abettors, these negro outlaws have become more desperate than ever, and now they threaten to deluge the county in blood if the women are not released at once. Besides the women, POP OXENDINE, one of the most notorious of the gang, has been captured and lodged in jail here for safe keeping, as the jail of Lumberton, the county seat of Robeson, has never held any of them as prisoners longer than they desired to remain. A few mornings since fifteen of LOWRY's gang emerged from the swamps armed to the teeth, and went to the house of Mr. JOHN MCNAIR, and demanded breakfast, which was speedily furnished them. At dinner-time they visited the house of Mr. BRIDGERS, where they dined in like manner. HENRY BERRY LOWRY, the leader of the gang, whose wife is now a prisoner at Lumberton, ordered both of these gentlemen to inform the Sheriff that if the women were not instantly released he would devastate the county and deluge it in blood. The Sheriff, having obtained a supply of arms and ammunition from the city, refused to liberate the women, and returned a defiant answer to LOWRY's threats. This morning, LOWRY and his band of negro outlaws waylaid and killed DANIEL MURDOCK MCLEAN, a prominent citizen, and HUGH MCLEAN, his brother, a youth only thirteen years old. They also wounded ARCHIBALD MCCOLLUM. These parties were riding along the public road in a buggy and were fired on from a thick piece of woods. A state of terror exists among the women and children in Robeson County. The Sheriff has a posse of 150 men in the field, but their efforts thus far to capture the outlaws have been utterly fruitless. The most intense excitement prevails in the county, and a bloody and deadly conflict is hourly expected, as it is now a matter of life and death with both citizens and outlaws.

THE KUKLUX.

Continuation of Testimony Before the Congressional Committee—Democrats to Control Negro Votes.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Kuklux Investigating Committee, today, examined Col. W. H. TORNEY, lawyer, of Alabama, mainly with reference to the Patona disturbances last year, when several colored prisoners were taken from jail, and lynched. The witness admitted the existence of bands of armed and disguised men, and the perpetration of occasional outrages in that county, but considered the purpose of their organization to be to keep the peace and prevent negroes from stealing. Sheriff CHISOLM, of De Kalb, Miss., was also examined. He testified that disguised men had committed a number of lawless acts in his county, but they were not now of frequent occurrence. A great majority of the citizens of both parties had aided him in putting them down and preventing their recurrence. Just before leaving for Washington, however, he had been told by leading Conservatives that the Democrats were getting up an organization which would control the colored vote and enable them to carry all elections.

Large Fire in Boston—Twenty-six Families Burned Out.

BOSTON, July 17.—This afternoon a fire broke out in the tenement-house corner of First-street and Dorchester-avenue, South Boston, owned by JOHN HENNESSY, and occupied by twelve families, entirely consuming it. The loss is estimated at $20,000; no insurance. The fire extended on First-street, destroying several wooden buildings, and crossing the street partially consumed the blacksmith and wheelwright shop of PATRICK LALLY and THOS. LEHANAN, whose loss is $3,000; insured in New-York offices. On Athens-street six houses, and on Green's-alley two houses, were damaged $500 each. On the opposite side of the alley two blocks were damaged to the extent of $1,000; also, four houses, occupied by sixteen families, were damaged to the extent of $2,500. Other buildings were also damaged. Total loss estimated at $50,000. A man named MCGANN has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the fire.

A New Railroad in Nebraska Territory.

OMAHA, Neb., July 17.—Prof. HAYDEN and a party of the United States Geological and Topographical Survey, have completed a survey of the route from Ogden, Utah, to Virginia City, Montana, and proceeded via Fort Sill to the headwaters of the Yellowstone. It is reported that the Omaha and South-western Railroad has made arrangements with the Rock Island and Pacific Company, whereby a bridge across the Platte River will be built at once, and the road completed to Nebraska City, to meet a road from the South and West, giving that Company connection with Lincoln and South-western Nebraska.

Cool Reception of Gen. Butler's Offer to Govern Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Gen. BUTLER's expressed readiness to accept the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts is not favorably responded to by the leading Boston papers. The *Advertiser* thinks it rather early to accept nominations to be made so far ahead, and intimates that GOV. CLAFLIN may be induced, if the political situation demands it, to run again. The *Journal* says there is no question but that the Republicans in convention will act with proper discretion, and nominate for all the offices gentlemen who will strengthen the party and continue its beneficial rule.

THE PRESIDENT.

A Pleasure and Business Trip to Fort Hamilton.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 17.—President GRANT and family, Gen. PORTER and wife, Hon. A. J. DREXEL and family, and Gen. INGALLS visited Fort Hamilton this morning. Upon arriving at the fort a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. After inspecting the fort and its surroundings, the distinguished party participated in a grand hop and banquet given in their honor. The visitors returned to Sandy Hook in the steamer *Henry Smith*. On board were also the band of the fort, Gen. VODGES, Colonel HAMILTON, and all the army officers stationed in the harbor fortifications. On arriving here, the President proceeded to his cottage.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, July 17, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer, Degrees	Direction of the Wind	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.86	75	....	Calm.	Cl'g up.
Baltimore	29.94	71	W.	Light.	Clear.
Boston	29.74	62	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.87	67	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	29.86	80	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.87	70	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.90	74	....	Calm.	Hazy.
Cleveland	29.92	65	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.82	65	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	29.80	68	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.91	66	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Knoxville	29.90	75	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	29.94	82	S. W.	Gentle.	Hazy.
Memphis	29.88	80	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.86	67	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.00	80	W.	Light.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	29.80	84	W.	Gale.	Hail.
Nashville	29.94	79	E.	Light.	Hazy.
New-London	29.79	61	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.02	83	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
New-York	29.86	67	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Norfolk	29.87	73	....	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha	29.80	68	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.70	67	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Philadelphia	29.85	73	....	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.00	61	W.	Light.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.69	59	....	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.75	58	W.	Light.	Clear.
Savannah, Ga.	29.88	74	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.88	84	....	Calm.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.88	64	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Toledo, Ohio	29.85	65	W.	Light.	Clear.
Washington	29.91	68	....	....	Clear.
Wilmington	29.83	82	....	....	Fair.
Montreal	29.71	60	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Burlington	29.92	65	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Cape May	29.85	66	....	Calm.	Clear.
Lynchburg	29.91	72	....	....	Fair.
Grand Haven	29.83	60	S.	Light.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.84	73	E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.75	64	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Marquette	29.73	64	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cairo	29.84	83	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.94	78	N. E.	Fresh.	Threat'g.
Davenport	29.92	70	N.W.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Galveston	30.03	84	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 18—1 A. M.—The barometer is falling north of Iowa and Michigan. It is stationary in the Gulf States, and rising in the Middle and Eastern States. The temperature is somewhat lower north and east of Virginia. Fresh northwesterly winds have prevailed during Monday from Maine to Ohio and eastward, but have now very generally abated. Fresh south and west winds have prevailed on the Gulf coast, and variable winds, succeeded at present by calms, in the interior of the country. Rain has fallen on Monday in Georgia and Florida, and local rains are reported Monday evening in Iowa and Nebraska, and threatening weather in Kentucky and Tennessee. Clearing and clear weather has prevailed from the lakes to the Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that pleasant weather will continue on Tuesday on the Atlantic coast, excepting possibly a light rain on the south Atlantic. The barometer will probably continue to fall north of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers with cloudy weather from Ohio westward. Storms merely local are not considered.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WALKER:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	68	73	77	78	77
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.67	..	29.68	..	29.77

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah't., 67.

Suicide on Account of Domestic Trouble and Intemperance.

WHEELING, West Va., July 17.—M. B. HOWELL, about fifty years of age, of Martinsburg, West Va., a cooper, committed suicide by hanging himself in a cooper-shop this morning. He left the following note to his employer, Mr. JOHN RISBY:

I am about to leave this world's trouble. Appropriate what change I have to yourself, and have me put away in some place. It will not cost you much. Clean me up and put a suit of clean clothes on me. Any common box will do to put me in. Communicate with my parents in Gerindstown of my sad exit from this life. Let all of my friends know of my sad fate. Farewell. M. B. HOWELL.

Family troubles and intemperance are supposed to have been the cause.

Theft of United States Bonds—Burglars on a Campaign.

NORWICH, Conn., July 17.—Several hundred dollars in United States bonds were stolen faom the residence of CHAUNCEY WHITON, of Ashford, yesterday, while the family were at church. Six hundred dollars in United States bonds and bank notes were stolen from the residence of WILLIAM F. SMITH, in Hanover, last night, by burglars.

Severe Storm in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—The storm last night did great damage along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Crops were prostrated, fences, &c., were destroyed, and a freight train near Mumfordsville was blown from the switch on to the main track, and a passenger train came in collision with it. Several of the freight-cars were smashed and a passenger-car and locomotive were thrown from the track, but no person was hurt.

"CUNDURANGO."

The Latest Report from Dr. Bliss—When a Supply may be Expected—Its Wonderful Virtues, &c.

The victims of cancer who have been anxiously looking forward to a time not far distant when they would be able to procure a supply of the South American specific "cundurango," will be pleased to learn that Dr. D. M. BLISS, of Washington, expects very soon to obtain a sufficient quantity to furnish all who may be in need of it. Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, Naval Officer at this port, made application a few days ago, in behalf of a friend, for some of the specific, and in reply Dr. BLISS wrote, on the 15th inst., that he had none to spare. He says: "I receive but a small quantity at a time, and it being my purpose to treat a few cases here, where they can be under my own observation, it will be impossible for me to send any of it away. The remedy, as well as myself, having been attacked, I desire to demonstrate to the public what it will do, which necessitates the above course." In a circular note, however, the doctor says he expects to receive a sufficient quantity by the 1st, or the 15th of August at the furthest, to supply the profession or the public as they may desire. He says that enough has been developed by its use to assure him that it is the most powerful alterative ever in the hands of the profession, and that it possesses a specific influence over the poison of cancer. "From the statements of the physicians of Quito, and my own experience in its use, I am convinced that the "cundurango" is quite as reliable as a specific in cancer, scrofula and other blood diseases as cinchona and its alkaloid have proved to be in zymotic diseases.

Sunday was the hottest day of the season in St. Louis, the mercury ranging from 100° to 105°. During the afternoon, three fatal cases of sun-stroke occurred. THOMAS TIDEVILLE, a railroad contractor, from Hannibal, Mo., was one of the victims.

WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Bureau and the Central Railroad Case.

Civil Service Reform and the Constitution—The Patent Office Drawings and Specifications—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—There are some absurd rumors afloat here to-night touching the status of the internal revenue office affairs, to which, being absolutely groundless, your correspondent declines to give currency. In the ordinary routine of the Department, the Central Railroad case was sent back to the Revenue Office last Saturday with suggestions as to the course to be taken with it to carry out the decision of the Secretary. It was not done by order of the President, and has no bearing in any way upon the Commissioner's difficulty about the administration of his office.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The discussion of the constitutional difficulties which the Civil Service Commission encountered has brought to mind two opinions of Gen. CALEB CUSHING, dated, respectively, May 25 and June 2, 1855, when he was Attorney-General, in which the question of Congressional interference with appointments is discussed in various bearings. An act was passed by Congress March 1, 1855, entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," which was to take effect June 30 following. It declared that from and after that time "the President *shall* make" certain specified appointments. The effect of the literal construction of the law would have been to annul the greater number of diplomatic appointments, and require all the Consular offices to be refilled by re-appointments or otherwise. The opinion of Gen. CUSHING was that "shall" should be interpreted to mean "may;" that Congress could not direct the President, independent of his discretion, to make any appointment, since his duties and rights in this respect were derived from the Constitution, and that Congress could not by legislative act appoint or remove Consuls. In respect to the sections of the law which provided that certain violations of its enactment should be followed by dismissal from service, Gen. CUSHING says: "I do not think dismissal from office can be enacted by statute as a penalty. And again, the power of removal and the absolute right to exercise it according to his (the President's) conscience, like the power of appointment he holds by the Constitution." Though the opinion is confined to Consular appointments, very much of it applies equally to the recent questions which have been raised, and it is somewhat remarkable that the constitutionality of many of the Civil Service bills before Congress had not been questioned in that body. It is pretty generally believed that the Commission will have to devise other machinery than competitive examinations to reform the service.

PATENT OFFICE DRAWINGS.

The Lithographic Company which took the contract for reproducing the Patent Office drawings under the new law began the execution of the contract the first of the present month. The drawings are photographed here in the Patent Office building, and the negatives are taken to New-York, where the transfers are made, and the plates printed. The Commissioner of patents is having an extra number of each of the drawings and specifications made into pamphlets for distribution and sale, and many subscriptions have already been made for entire sets. Any person will hereafter be able to obtain the complete drawings and specifications of any patent by itself at a very moderate cost. The business of the Patent Office for the month of June exceeded the business of any one month since the office was created, and June is one of the dullest months usually. The business for this month will not, however, keep up to the last. The new system of publishing reports is expected to increase the business.

DIPLOMATIC.

Baron SCHLOSSER, who has been appointed to succeed Baron GEROLT, as the Minister of the German Empire, here, is now on a special mission to Rome, and is not expected here till Autumn. The State Department has no information of the appointment of JAMES FERRY to be the representative of the French Government in Washington.

BIG TREE AND SANTANTA.

The dispatches to the War Department announcing the progress of the trial of BIG TREE and SANTANTA were direct from San Antonio, the place of the trial, and ten days later than the dispatch of Saturday from St. Louis, which stated that they were killed in trying to escape. The latter account cannot therefore be true.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX.

The Secretary of the Treasury today returned to the Internal Revenue Office the case of the New-York Central Railroad, to be adjusted without taking into consideration the appeal now before the Department. Commissioner PLEASONTON will delay, for a reasonable time, in ordering the collection of the tax, in order to investigate the books and other official statements which the Company desire to offer in support of their claim against the full payment of the tax assessed against them.

INDICTED FOR REFUSING TO TESTIFY.

The Grand Jury have found indictments against HIRAM J. RANDELL and Z. WHITE, of the New-York *Tribune*, and CHARLES A. TINKER and JOSEPH A. KIRBY, of the Western Union Telegraph office, charged with wilfully and unlawfully refusing to testify on certain points before the Special Committee of the Senate of the United States concerning the premature publication of the Treaty of Washington. This refusal is declared to be against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided. The presentment in each case is found on the evidence of Senators Carpenter, Conkling, Sumner, Trumbull and Garrett Davis.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed MOSES KELLY, WM. GUNTON and WALTER S. COX, of this District, visitors to the Government Hospital for the Insane for a period of six years from the 1st inst. JOHN S. ARMSTRONG, agent for the Indians of the New-Mexico Albiquin Agency. HENRY A. EASTMAN, Register of the Land Office at Prescott, Arizona. H. LATHAM, of Arizona, Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

POST-OFFICE CONTRACTS.

As much has been said recently in relation to the Postmaster-General advertising for new bids for mail service, owing to the recent failures by straw bidding, in order to cause an understanding of this subject it is stated that the law provides (section 27, Act of 1836,) that when the accepted bidders shall fail to enter into a contract, the Postmaster-General shall proceed to contract with some other person, charging the failing bidder with the difference between his bid and the amount paid for the service. Section 23 of the same act provides that the Postmaster-General may make temporary contracts until a regular letting can take place; that is, a letting under a new advertisement. In the cases in question he has made temporary contracts on the best terms possible, in some cases with the old contractors, but in many others with other parties, and has ordered that the service be readvertised. It is also understood, upon reliable authority, that this action was taken after advising with the Attorney-General, and is in accordance with his construction of the law.

PRINTING THE BONDS.

GEORGE B. MCCARTEE, Chief of the Engineering and Printing Bureau, has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the result of his counting and examining, with the assistance of ten counters and examiners, the stock of paper and securities, plain, partially printed, and finished, in the hands of the American and National Bank Note companies, New-York. Several slight discrepancies occurred in the exchanges between the two companies, which were corrected. In all other respects their accounts were found to be correct.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Senator CRAGIN F. HOLLINGSWORTH and GEORGE B. MCCARTEE, the committee appointed by Secretary BOUTWELL to examine the paper manufactured by WILCOX & CO., of Glenn Mills, Penn., for notes, bonds and other securities, with a view to fixing a price which shall be properly remunerative to the manufacturer and not unjust to the Government, report the following recommendations as fair and just to the Government and manufacturers, to wit:

For all localized and distributive fibre paper, seventy-five cents per pound, according to the weight now ordered by the Department, per example: Legal-tender paper, 8½ by 13½ inches, eleven pounds per 1,000 sheets, and not less than the minimum weight, and that each and every sheet shall be fully of its proper weight, and also that any excess in weight shall be at the loss of the manufacturer. For all distributive fibre paper for fractional currency, 65 cents per pound, subject to the same requirements as above. For stamp paper for distributive fibre paper, 28 cents per pound; for plain white, 25 cents per pound. The Committee also report the mills from their retired locality favorably situated, and free from annoyance and insecurity of visits from strangers.

MCGARRAHAN.

It is understood that certain questions in regard to the application of MCGARRAHAN for the restoration of his record in the Interior Department, will be referred to the Attorney-General for his decision.

M. TREILHARD.

M. TREILHARD, late French Minister to Washington, is at present sojourning in Connecticut. He has entirely recovered his health, and will leave for France so soon as he shall learn that the Germans have evacuated that portion of the country which includes his estate.

NO NEWS FROM THE COREA.

The Navy Department has received no intelligence concerning events at Corea, and may not until the middle of August.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The latest revised tables at the Census Office show the following aggregate of population of all the States and organized Territories: Whites, 33,581,680; colored, 4,879,323; Indian, 25,733; Japanese, 55; Chinese, 63,196; total, 38,549,987.

GRANITE.

Supervising Architect MULLET returned from Richmond to-day, where he has been examining the granite quarries of parties furnishing bids to supply granite for the new State Department building. There are no indications as yet as to who will receive the award, though it is expected to be made in a few days.

A GROUNDLESS RUMOR.

A rumor prevailed in all the Department quarters this afternoon that Secretary BOUTWELL had resigned, but there was no sensible foundation for the report.

MEDICAL BIGOTRY REBUKED.

Dr. G. W. PERINE, late Examining Surgeon of the Pension Bureau, who was removed by Ex-Commissioner of Pensions VAN AERNAM because he was a homœopathist, has been appointed by the present Commissioner a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons at Milwaukee.

OBITUARY.

Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt.

The mercantile community was yesterday saddened by the death of CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, an old and highly-respected merchant of New-York, who expired, yesterday, after a very brief illness, at his Summer residence at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Mr. ROOSEVELT was born in Maiden-lane in 1793, where his father, JAMES I. ROOSEVELT, carried on an extensive hardware business, and entered Columbia College when near his majority, but did not graduate. In 1818 he became a partner with his father, continuing this relation until the death of the latter in 1840. Mr. ROOSEVELT carried on the business with his sons until about 1865, when his legal retirement from the firm took place. He had practically retired from business about fifteen years earlier, taking hardly any share in its management. About twenty years ago the character of the business transacted was changed to plate-glass. The family transacted business at No. 94 Maiden-lane for more than eighty years. During the past twenty-five years Mr. ROOSEVELT resided with his family at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, and for more than fifty years past he was a member of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church. He was essentially a merchant of the old school, and highly esteemed by every one with whom he was brought in contact, and amassed a fortune of many millions. He was also very benevolent and gave away the greater part of his income to benevolent objects. Mr. ROOSEVELT had four sons—JAMES A. and THEODORE, who are members of the old firm, and ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, member of Congress, and CORNELIUS V. S., Jr. His eldest son, S. W. ROOSEVELT, a lawyer by profession, died in 1870.

Another Story About Bees—How a Cool-Headed Man Escaped Death.

From the Boston Traveller.

A story is going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that a swarm of bees lately lit upon a boy, in Missouri, and that the father of the boy got him off with but one sting, (given by a bee that the child bit to keep it out of his mouth,) by telling him to stand perfectly still, and then removing his hat, which was covered with bees, and placing it on a bush, to which the other bees immediately swarmed. This is pronounced "gammon" by some ignoramuses, but to every person who knows anything of bees it will be the most probable thing in the world. Bees are not offensive creatures, and a million of them might settle upon the naked person of the Kentucky giant, and he not be stung even once, were he to keep perfectly quiet; but were he to move, or endeavor to remove them, the bees would immediately assume the offensive-defensive mode of making war,—that is, they would defend themselves by offending him,—and probably sting him to death in a few minutes. Many, many years ago, we lived hard by 'Squire S., in the town of Blank, Blank State, who kept a dozen hives of bees,—we hadn't got learned enough then to have apiaries,—all of which stood on long shelves under a monstrous plane-tree that was in the yard in front of the Squire's house; and we never think of Plato and thyme, and Hymettus and the drowsy hum of bees, without being reminded of those dear honey-makers of the long, long ago—for the window at which we sat at school looked right out upon the hives, and there was always a delicious murmur going on among them that was as sweet as the *nemorum murmur* of the neighboring woods. Well, one hot day in Summer, the old Squire was standing before his hives, bare-headed and bald-headed, like Elisha the Prophet—but with bees, not boys, (or bears,) near him—and with nothing on him but his shirt and shoes and trousers, when the inhabitants of one of the hives suddenly swarmed, and lit upon the venerable man's pate, which they covered in layers two or three inches deep, making his head-piece the most comical piece of humanity we ever gazed upon, so that we never think of it without laughing, though the worms ate it some forty years since, creeping in and creeping out, as their manner is, and as they will with yours, Sir, clever as you think it is,—and with yours, madame, handsome as it is. We suppose the bees mistook the 'Squire's face for a gigantic full-blown rose of a new pattern, which required to be looked into immediately, for it was of a most beautiful new rum color, which the 'Squire heightened with twelve daily applications of internal paint, a proper (or rather a common) practice enough in those ante- (and anti-) temperance times, when rum was rum and punch was perfect. The 'Squire was thoroughly up to the dodges of the apes, and so he stood still, as stiff as an iron ramrod that had stood the inspection of the Great FREDERICK. Just then Mrs. S—— came to the door of the house, and, seeing her husband in such a plight, gave the usual feminine screech in such cases made and provided, and then said to him, "Keep where you are, while I go and get the broom, to brush 'em off." "I'm dead if I do!" thought the 'Squire. He then managed to grope his way to a large tub that he had just previously filled with water from a neighboring brook for rinsing purposes, and which stood on a high bench. Into this water he dipped his head, slowly, till it was entirely immersed, and held it there, holding his breath at the same time, till every bee was made sufficiently stingless to have satisfied Mr. EUGENE WRAYBURN himself. The water swarmed with bees, and the old gentleman swarmed into the house with the only white face he had worn for almost half a century, and which he never repeated till he lay in his coffin. If, reader, you ever should be swarmed upon, do as the Squire did, and prove the excellence of the water cure. If you could contrive to have the water iced, so much the better for you—and so much the worse for the bees.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The exercises of the fifty-ninth Commencement of Hamilton College, at Utica, began on Sunday morning with the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. S. G. BROWN, D. D., President. In the evening an address was delivered before the Society of Christian Research by Rev THEO. S. CUYLER, D. D., of Brooklyn. The Alumni are arriving in great numbers, and everything promises an interesting Commencement season.

The distillery of J. L. SMITH, at Pekin, Ill., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $60,000. Insurance, $25,000. The flames caught from the bursting of the receiving pipe, which threw the whisky in contact with a burning lamp.

FRANCIS MENLEATH, a clerk, was murdered in New-Orleans on May 10, and his body was thrown into the river by four negroes. The negroes have now been found guilty of burglary, arson and murder by a mixed jury.

During a fight in a saloon in East Newark, on Sunday, Constable WORNER struck a young man named BURR in the head, fracturing his skull. WORNER was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. BURR is in a very critical condition.

The prospects for the incoming Freshmen Class at Yale are better than ever before. There have been 183 applicants, of whom twelve were rejected. The Fall examination will bring the total above 200.

Surveyor A. B. CORNELL and family are stopping at the West End Hotel, Long Branch. Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, is the guest of Collector THOS. MURPHY.

Subscriptions to the new loan to date amount to $67,054,400. The subscriptions yesterday reached $21,500. The bonds already issued on the above subscriptions amount to $61,605,500.

JOHN D. DUNBAR, a coal-dealer and well-known citizen of Canton, Mass., died on Sunday, of injuries received on Saturday night while aiding in dumping coal at his place.

JOHN DURGAN was run over and killed by a locomotive in Providence, R. I., last evening. He was sixty-one years of age and leaves a wife and six children.

Commander WM. MITCHELL, who was placed on the retired list of the navy four years ago, died at his residence in Washington on Sunday.

The Welland Railway shed at Port Colborn, Ontario, was burned on Sunday night. The loss is between $6,000 and $7,000.

The ship *Nahmon*, from Bombay, bound to Penang, foundered recently in the Indian Ocean. Thirty lives were lost.

FREDERICK MARTIN and WM. ROBERTS, two boys, were drowned at East St. Louis, on Sunday, while bathing.

ALBERT MYERS was shot dead at New-Orleans, yesterday, by MICHAEL F. RODGERS; cause, jealousy. The murderer is in prison.

Hon. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, is in Newark.

Valuable gold mines are said to have been discovered in Tennessee.

The receipts from internal revenue, yesterday, were $742,445.

WM. KAPUS has resigned the collectorship of customs for Alaska.

Five houses in Ottawa, Ontario, were burned on Sunday.

The Woolsey Fund of Yale College.

At the dinner of the graduates of Yale, on Commencement Day, Rev. J. H. TWICHELL, of Hartford, of the class of 1859, at the suggestion of responsible parties, proposed that a subscription of $500,000 be raised at once, to institute a fund to be called "the Woolsey Fund"—for the corporation to employ at their discretion in promotion of any of the purposes of the University. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm. After some discussion, the following resolution was offered by Hon. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, of the class of 1841, of New-York, and unanimously adopted:

Voted—That a fund of $500,000 be raised, to be called the Woolsey Fund, and to be placed at the disposal of the corporation of Yale College for any purposes connected with the University, and that in order to carry this resolution into effect a committee of ten be appointed, with power to increase their number to a number not more than fifty.

The following gentlemen were at once appointed, by nomination, as the committee of ten:

Noah Porter of the class of 1831.
Maunsell B. Field, of the class of 1841.
Timothy Dwight, of the class of 1849.
D. C. Gilman, of the class of 1852.
Charles A. White, of the class of 1854.
Wm. G. Sumner, of the class of 1863.
Edward G. Mason, of the class of 1860.
Mason Young, of the class of 1860.
Joseph H. Twichell, of the class of 1859.
M. Dwight Collier, of the class of 1866.

All the gentlemen thus appointed, with one exception, soon met and voted to request the following persons to act as additional members of the committee:

Hon. Thos. L. Bayne, New-Orleans.
Hon. B. Gratz Brown, St. Louis.
Gen. J. Mason Brown, Kentucky.
Hon. W. A. Buckingham, Norwich, Conn.
Hon. W. M. Evarts, New-York.
Hon. Dwight Foster, Boston.
Hon. Wm. L. Learned, Albany.
Prof. F. W. Fiske, Chicago.
Hon. H. H. Haight, San Francisco.
Hon. A. Q. Keasbey, Newark.
Hon. W. P. Lynde, Milwaukee.
Hon. Wm. Strong, Philadelphia.
Hon. H. H. Raymond, Charleston.
Dr. Wm. H. Stokes, Baltimore.
Hon. A. Taft, Cincinnati.
Hon. A. D. White, Ithaca.
Hon. R. P. Spalding, Cleveland.

This Committee will at an early day announce to the graduates the plans they have formed. In general it may now be stated that subscriptions will be welcomed in sums of any amount, payable at one time, or in annual instalments running through five years.

The Canal Trade.

The heavy movements of cereals by canal this season, as compared with previous years, still continues, and the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday evening gives the following figures: The shipments of all kinds of grain from the opening of canal navigation up to 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, were 14,013,278 bushels, against 7,817,684 bushels last year, and 10,450,000 bushels in 1869. This shows an increase in the movement this season over that of last year of 6,195,594 bushels, and 3,563,198 over that of 1869. The following exhibit shows the shipments by canal from the opening of the canals up to July 14, in the years named.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls	8,254	17,905	19,192	374
Wheat, bush	4,998,621	5,696,394	6,356,208	1,535,063
Corn, bush	7,510,851	1,291,419	2,811,688	5,872,044
Oats, bush	1,302,520	800,260	1,260,374	2,610,925
Barley, bush	127,705	18,766	....	8,082
Rye, bush	73,581	10,845	21,750	13,177
Total, bush	14,013,278	7,817,684	10,450,080	10,039,290

The shipments during the past week were unusually large, aggregating 1,727,291 bushels of grain. Of this amount 1,247,492 bushels were Corn and 348,107 bushels were Wheat.

The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy.

The trial of J. V. W. BUCKHOUT for the murder of Mr. ALFRED RENDALL at Sleepy Hollow, was continued at the Court-house, White Plains yesterday, when Messrs. Caleb Horton, S. C. Horton, Noah Briggs, Stephen M. Leggett, Geo. J. Campbell, S. Sydney Bayless, B. S. Horton, Wm. Sherwood and Geo. Hart were called by the prosecution, and gave rebutting testimony. All were neighbors of the prisoner and whom they had known for periods varying from five to twenty years. They considered him a shrewd man in all his business transactions, and at all times his conduct was sane and perfectly rational. Rev. S. M. VAN DUZER, of White Plains, testified that he had a brief interview with the prisoner in the jail in the month of February, 1870, and on this occasion BUCKHOUT's conversation and conduct were in all respects perfectly rational.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

An Alarm in France Against Bonarpartist Intrigues.

Catholic Encroachments on the Civil Power in Germany.

A Sharp Rebuke to the Bishops by a Semi-Official Journal.

Fifty Persons Killed and Wounded by an Explosion.

Religious Liberty in Russia and the Evangelical Alliance.

Asiatic Cholera Making Its Appearance in the Polish Cities.

FRANCE.

Successor to Archbishop Darboy—Fifty Persons Killed and Wounded in Rheims by a Petroleum Fire—The St. Maur Explosion.

PARIS, July 17.—The announcement that the Archbishop of Tours succeeds the late Mgr. DARBOY as Archbishop of Paris, is confirmed. Owing to delay caused by certain technicalities, the delivery of the first half milliard of the indemnity to the Germans has not yet been consummated. A great fire was occasioned at Rheims yesterday by the explosion of a quantity of petroleum. Fifty persons were killed and wounded by the explosion and many buildings in the business portion of the city were burned. The *Officiel Journal* states that the explosion in the works of St. Maur at Vincennes was accidental, and that six persons were killed and thirty wounded. A solemn requiem service will be held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame on Tuesday in honor of the martyred Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. DARBOY.

The *Salut*, a new weekly journal which supports President THIERS, utters a cry of warning against intrigues for the restoration of the BONAPARTES.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Religious Liberty in Russia—Emigration from Great Britain—Asiatic Cholera in Poland.

LONDON, July 17.—Prince GORTCHAKOFF has expressed to the deputation of the American Evangelical Alliance the sympathy of his august master, the Czar, with the object of their prayers, viz., the advancement of the cause of religious liberty in Russia.

The Police of London have dispersed a meeting in Hyde Park, the object of which was the promotion of emigration from the United Kingdom. This action was rendered necessary by the noise and confusion incident to the proceedings. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Germany, is expected at Osborne on Saturday next. The Chief of Police of Dublin died yesterday from the wounds received a few days since at the hands of a supposed Fenian. The murderer is under arrest.

It is officially announced that the Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in several places in Polond.

A Rebuke to Catholic Bishops in Germany—The Saxon Crown Prince.

BERLIN, July 17.—The *North German Gazette* sharply reproves the Catholic Bishops of Germany for their encroachments on the civil power.

DRESDEN, July 17.—The Emperor has sent a flattering telegraphic dispatch to the Crown Prince of Saxony, conferring on him the honorary title of Field-Marshal.

The Death of the Martyred President's Son.

Of "Tad" LINCOLN, who died in Chicago, on Saturday morning last, the *Post* of that city says:

"THOMAS LINCOLN, better known by the familiar *sobriquet* of 'Tad,' bestowed upon him by the genial President, was born in the capital of this State in 1853, being at the time of his death, at 8 o'clock this morning, eighteen years old. He was a bright, precious boy, and, from his earliest infancy, was noted for his affectionate and winning disposition. After the death of his elder brother, WILLIAM, he became the pet of the house, and was almost inseparable from the company of his distinguished father, who delighted in the juvenile pranks and amusing prattle of the boy. Whenever LINCOLN went to any public gathering or to the courts of law in Springfield, little 'Tad' would be sure to accompany him, unless unwillingly detained at home to study his lessons. He became quite a public character while yet almost an infant in years, and was known to the inhabitants of his native city almost as much as was ABRAHAM LINCOLN himself.

Soon after President LINCOLN was inaugurated, in 1861, the family removed from Springfield to the capital of the United States. In Washington little 'Tad' was destined to become quite as much of a favorite as he had been in the Illinois capital. During his moments of relaxation, the toil-worn and patriotic President would, for the time, forget the tremendous responsibility that rested upon him, to enjoy himself in the bosom of his family, of which the subject of this sketch was the chiefest attraction. The President always devoted his leisure hours—which through all that exciting time were not many—to the instruction of his children. ROBERT was then nearly grown to man's estate, and was, consequently, more removed from the paternal anxiety, but 'Tad' was, in a measure, the special pupil of the best-natured President that ever occupied the White House. He inherited much of his lamented father's character. He had the same predisposition to melancholy, and the same genial spirit beaming from his features. The assassination of that beloved parent was a terrible shock to the poor boy; he never afterward regained the same elasticity of spirit, and the shadow of his father's doom clung to him through all his after life.

When Mrs. LINCOLN left Washington and settled in this city, her sons ROBERT and 'Tad' accompanied her. The former engaged in the legal profession, and 'Tad' prosecuted his studies at the North-western University. In the Summer of 1869, Mrs. LINCOLN went on a European tour, accompanied by her youngest son, who then began to show symptoms of disease. Together they traveled over the better part of the old world, and only a few months ago returned to this city. Since their return Mrs. LINCOLN and 'Tad' have occupied rooms at the Clifton House, where the boy now lies dead.

The disease which carried off young LINCOLN is known to medical science as dropsy of the chest. He was first attacked by it before he returned to this country, and has been suffering from it ever since, until death released him. Dr. C. D. SMITH, of this city, has been his medical attendant throughout, and did all that skill could do to save his patient, with vain effect. The calamity has overwhelmed Mrs. LINCOLN and her sole surviving son, ROBERT, with sorrow. Misfortune has made heavy work with the LINCOLN family ever since that fatal night in April, 1865. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral. It is known, however, that it was the last wish of deceased to be placed beside the ashes of the father he had loved so well in life."

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP HANSA.

The steam-ship *Hansa*, from Bremen July 1. and Southampton July 4, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those previously at hand.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A Quiet Political Contest—Scenes About the Polls.

Paris Correspondence of London Echo.

The elections are taking place in their usual quiet, unobtrusive way. Nobody arriving in Paris would imagine for a moment that an important political contest was going on. The town bears its usual Sunday aspect. The only change observable to the most experienced eye is the open doors of the different *mairies* and school-rooms where the almighty urns are deposited, and where men go in and come out by ones and twos almost as uneasily and furtively as if they were paying a visit to the pawnbroker's. At either side of the door or gate, as the case may be, stands a *sergent-de-ville*, who looks fearfully bored, and a few voters with voting lists in their hands gather round the entrance, and distribute their bills to whomsoever pleases to take them. Inside the voting place are those high and mighty local dignitaries, seated round a green-baize table, on which stands the voting urn—an object a good deal like a letter-box, and something like a family teapot. The free and independent elector walks in, drops his voting card and list into the slit, and walks out again, as dumb as a mute. The elderly trio at the table, who are placed there as grim sentinels to watch over and protect the urn from tampering fingers, are the very images of patience on a monument, and when the middle of the day arrives the hot weather and the stifling room invariably have the effect of sending them to sleep. It is easy to understand from these few facts that an election in Paris is a very dull affair. Even the Frenchman, who can find amusement in next to nothing, such is the accommodating character of his nature, fails to extract any interest out of the ceremony. The uproarious fun and bustle of the hustings and the feverish excitement of the state of the poll, as it comes out every hour, are things unknown here. The polling closes at 6 o'clock, but some twenty-four hours at least—it is often forty-eight—must elapse before we learn the official returns. The votes have to be collected from hundreds of polling-places and verified, and the present system of voting by lists makes the task more complicated still. Of course, we shall have some papers out late to-night, with incomplete returns, and it is probable there may be a little excitement on the Boulevards on the strength of them, but no reliance can be placed on these accounts, and we must patiently wait till to-morrow evening before we can form any fair idea of the result of the elections.

M. Gambetta at Bordeaux.

The French papers publish a report of the speech recently made by M. Gambetta at Bordeaux. It is of considerable length, occupying more than four columns in the *Débats*. Almost at the outset M. Gambetta declared that the present French Government, as the Republic *de jure* and *de facto*, ought to be supported, while at the same time the right of the opposition to criticise the acts of the Government must be maintained. Ignorance, M. Gambetta declared, was the great enemy to be attacked, and therefore education must be universally carried out. He specially referred to the political ignorance of the peasant, who believes that he owes his land and his position as a citizen to the First Napoleon instead of the revolution. That tradition would have to be destroyed. "Let us, on the contrary, prove to the peasant (continued the speaker) that it is to democracy, to the revolution, and to our predecessors that he is indebted, not only for the land, but also for the law. That by the revolution alone he has become a freeholder and a citizen. His mind does not yet rise above material property, which must become the means of his moral progress. Revolution and justice do not separate those two conquests. The property he possesses must exercise a moralizing influence, that by the aid of the independence acquired by labor and possession he may arrive at another kind of independence—that of the mind. Society owes it to him; and when he shall know whence comes his increase of welfare and dignity, he may be visited by men who wish to create heavy taxes, restore primogeniture, and re-establish privileges of nobility, but he will not allow himself to be tempted or beguiled. Let us, then, appear before him as bearing no rancor for the blows he has dealt us, but as loving him in his prosperity as in his adversity, and as careful of his welfare. Thus, for my part I have no fears of what is called the antagonism between the town and the country, and far from believing in its supposed perpetuation, I never think but of its removal. I say that there exists neither antagonism nor hostility. There are only men who take advantage of the ignorance on the one side and the passion on the other. The antagonism is the creation of dynastic parties, an invention and a speculation of our enemies; and it will disappear before an arithmetical operation fairly made. All that is required is, to show that in the electoral districts a place is claimed for the urban individualities, with a just share of influence and representation." M. Gambetta, in conclusion, insisted upon the immediate objects which the country had now to pursue. "What has now to be done (he said) is to recompose the blood, bones, and marrow of France. To that work we must devote everything—time and money. The people, be sure, will not begrudge the millions required for the education of those who suffer in ignorance; they will, however, refuse them for those whose designs tend only to monarchical restorations, to luxury and the overburdening of the country. That, by the way, gentlemen, is one of the reasons why a monarchy cannot be restored in France; we cannot afford it. We shall have thus solved the most vital of all problems, which I may sum up as follows: we shall have equalized all classes, dissipated the pretended antagonism between town and country, suppressed parasites, and by the diffusion of science among all, restored to the country its moral and political vigor. You will thus have effected a double insurance; the one against crime by the elevation of the standard of morality; the other against the risks of revolution, by giving satisfaction and security to acquired rights on the one hand, and to legitimate aspirations on the other. Such is the programme, at once radical and conservative, that the Republic alone can carry out. Then, throughout the world, the friends of France may be reassured; she will issue regenerated from those great trials, and even under the strokes of misfortune she will appear greater, more prosperous, and prouder than ever."

What the Assembly Must See To.

From the London Times, July 4.

It is impossible to decide, except upon actual experience, to what extent the temper and disposition of the Assembly may be affected by the accession of the 132 members by whom it is now being completed. The foreign and civil wars are now things of the past, and the nation, with a buoyancy perfectly characteristic, is not only rapidly recovering from the worst consequences of those calamities, but advancing to meet the future with a confidence which, in any other race but the French, might seem overweening. It is, however, by more solid tokens of vitality than the mere leaning on one man that France should prove her power of rehabilitation. However transcendent the faculties of M. Thiers may be, the task of saving the country should not be left to him alone. He should be seconded and supported rather than passively obeyed. He has himself denounced "the folly of looking across the Atlantic for a political organization which might so much better be sought across the Channel." Yet his Government has hitherto been far more American than English, inasmuch as the head of the Executive has borne all the responsibility which should have rested upon the Ministry. The enormous difficulties the Government had to contend with at its outset, and the splendid results for which it may with reasonable pride claim credit, more than justify all this concentration of power in a single hand as respects the past. But, possibly, M. Thiers himself may find it for his own interest to initiate a new policy, to look upon the result of the complementary elections as the inauguration of real representative Government—the "beginning of the end" of the interregnum. Under any form of Government, so long as strength is given him for the strife of politics, he is sure of ascendency over the destinies of his country. It behooves him, therefore, to be true to the precedents of his long career, and to promote the development of those constitutional liberties which he has for so many years consistently supported.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Restoration of Diplomatic Relations Between Paris and Berlin.

From the London Times, July 4.

The one point upon which all Frenchmen were apparently agreed was that Germans must be rigorously excluded, not only from private *salons* in Paris, but from all public establishments, commercial houses, markets, and associations throughout France. These vows of undying revenge are, happily, well-nigh forgotten. The intense passions excited by the civil war have absorbed even hatred of the foreign invader; the reviving consciousness of strength has brought with it more self-respect and self-restraint; and if the injustice of visiting the sins of Germany on non-combatant Germans domiciled in France is not acknowledged, the impolicy of doing so is beginning to be perceived. It has been computed that, before the war, there were some 80,000 Germans resident in Paris alone, and employed as clerks, bakers, brewers, waiters or artisans. There is hardly a firm of established reputation in any of the great manufacturing towns or seaports of France which had not Germans among its partners or in its service, nor is it too much to say that those of which the credit stands highest are those which have most largely availed themselves of German integrity and aptitude for business. How many Germans thus engaged in French commerce or industry may have received and obeyed a summons to serve in German regiments against their adopted country we are unable to say, but it is obvious that such persons would have most to lose by the war, and it is notorious that vast numbers were expelled from Paris against their will on the vaguest suspicion of being spies. Now that diplomatic intercourse has been resumed, and that Prussian officers have actually been seen at the Longchamps Review, we hear that German workmen are quietly finding their way back, greatly to the satisfaction of their old employers. We learn from our Versailles correspondent that many French workmen are still in hiding, besides those who have been killed and wounded in one or other of the sieges, and that a dearth of skilled labor is the prevailing complaint of Paris tradesmen. This demand will doubtless be stimulated, in the first instance, by the Protectionist reaction in France. Under the influence of the Protectionist spirit, as well as because their means of purchasing are reduced, French manufacturers are importing as little as possible, and delaying the execution of orders till they can find hands at home for all the necessary processes. No *cordon sanitaire* will long be proof against the strain of such an economical law. Capital and labor will gravitate toward each other by a happy necessity, and France will require German brains and enterprise to assist her in the renewed development of her resources, as certainly as Germany will continue to be affected by the penetration of French ideas. France and Germany cannot help being neighbors, and nations which are neighbors cannot help associating, however deep may be their mutual antipathy. M. Thiers has done well to recognize this fact by restoring diplomatic relations with Berlin; the cordial restoration of social and commercial intercourse will be more gradual, but it must follow, and the sooner it follows the better.

FRANCE ANE ITALY.

A Watchful Attitude Recommended to the Thiers Administration.

The Paris *Soir* of July 3 terminates a long article on the position of Italy and her relations with France in these words: "We close here our exposition of the relations between France and Italy for the last ten months. The conclusion which results is that we must neither quarrel with the Cabinet of Florence, nor count upon it, but watch it (*le surveiller*.) Italy aspires to expansion. Can she do so without diminishing us? Evidently not, because she is an element always in progress of the Latin civilization of which we were formerly the sole representatives. Already she disputes with us the road to India by Brindisi; she seeks to establish herself in Tunis; she claims, perhaps in accord with Russia, a part in the protection of the Eastern Christians; in a word, Italy seeks to inherit all that we may be unable to keep. That is not a reason for declaring a war, which is as much beyond our means as contrary to our interests; but it is a motive for showing ourselves attentive and vigilant over her diplomacy, and we heartily hope that the Government of the Republic will not fail in this duty of prudence and attention."

ENGLAND'S FUTURE.

A Russian View of Great Britain's Present and Future Prospects.

A remarkable article—so referred to by the *Pall Mall Gazette*—entitled "England's Future," has appeared in the *Northern Press*, a German paper of St. Petersburg. "Seldom has there been a Ministry," says the writer, "which has so evidently shown itself to be incapable of grappling with great questions as the Gladstone Cabinet. While at home it struggled at every step with an opposition which it could only defeat with the oft-repeated threat of appealing to the country, it took no pains to pursue a line of conduct abroad which would have been in accordance with the traditions and dignity of England. Its action in foreign politics has been followed by results which every clear-sighted Englishman regards as a series of defeats. At the beginning of the war between Germany and France England hesitated to take a decisive attitude * * * and yet did everything to alienate the sympathies of Germany. * * * When Russia afterward renounced the Black Sea Treaty how the English Government clamored and raged, saying to itself all the time, with shaking knees, 'If only they would not go to war!' While in Russia the people applauded their ruler, in England every one said that there would be no conflict so long as Gladstone remained Premier. * * * Then came the Conference—the tottering bridge over which the English Cabinet retreated from the layrinth of its empty tirades, and next a clumsily begun and ended attempt to interfere in the negotiations of the belligerents—an attempt which passed totally unregarded, thus once more proving to the Gladstone Cabinet what other powers think of its opinions and capacity." The Conservatives, thinks the *Northern Press*, are equally deficient in leaders: "it would be no improvement to change Gladstone for Disraeli, * * * who excels in sarcastic and malicious attacks on the Government, but has no definite programme of his own." From all this the writer concludes that England can no longer be looked upon "as the prototype of all constitutionalism and public life." The dominant power in England is "not the majority of the representatives of the people, but a Ministry which creates by sheer pressure an artificial majority to support it in the questions to which it attaches most importance." The consequence, he thinks, must inevitably be an increase of the power of the Crown. "A Ministry may for a certain time, by the personal influence of its members, be the possessor of supreme power, but this cannot last long, for the two extremes—the people and the Crown—must far surpass any Ministry in continuity of historical traditions. The succession will fall either upon the one or the other, and we do not doubt that in such a case the Crown would have the preference, for numerous elements in the country, fearing the tyranny of a mob, would rather deposit power in the hands of the Crown than of the masses. * * * Hence it might very well happen that England, instead of being an example to the Continent, will rather take the Continent as its model. * * * It is evident that a body like the English Parliament must lose in executive capacity in proportion as it advances toward universal suffrage. Its critical qualities may be increased, but certainly not its capacity for government; the latter quality is incompatible with obedience to the decisions of a majority. * * * It is quite possible, therefore, to conceive a time when the existence of a Ministry will no longer depend on its having the support of the majority in Parliament. The mainstay of the British Constitution would then disappear, and England would have to put up with irresponsible Ministers like those in Continental countries, where Ministerial responsibility is nothing more than a fine-sounding paragraph in the Constitution."

DOLLINGER'S VIEWS.

The Religious Movement Commenced to Be Kept Up.

From the German Correspondent.

Committees have been formed at Pesth and Vienna, at the instigation, it is said, of Dr. von Dollinger, for the purpose of directing the religious movement with which the name of that scholar is connected in Austria and Hungary. We also hear that a Central Committee of Action has been formed at Munich, under the special auspices of Lord Acton, who is busily engaged in spreading the opinions of Dr. von Dollinger at Turin, Florence and London. Diocesan meetings are to be held in Silesia and Upper Austria, and in the Autumn there is to be a great General Assembly at Heidelberg. The Austrian papers seem to think that a change is very necessary. Thus, the Linzer *Zeitung* states that a preacher in that town lately said: "The Holy Father in Rome, the most Holy Father, stands, though not visibly, yet invisibly, in our midst"—from which it would seem, argues the paper, that the Pope is not only infallible, but omnipresent; and there can be little doubt that he will shortly be made both omniscient and omnipotent by the Jesuits of Father Beckx. Rome, too, seems inclined to show no consideration, and to make no pause, and so the reformers consider it necessary to advance, and to break the bridges behind them.

AUSTRIA.

Satisfactory Assurances of Count Beust Respecting the Empire's Foreign Policy.

A dispatch to the *Eastern Budget*, under date Vienna, July 3, says: "Count Beust's speech in the Austrian delegation, on Saturday, has met with warm approval from all parties in the country except the Ultramontanes, who are of course dissatisfied with the policy of non-intervention practised toward Italy. It produced so good an impression on the delegation, that the whole of the Budget of the Foreign Department, including the item for secret service money, was passed without question. The following are the most important passages of this speech: 'Our policy for the last few years has always been free from all external influences; and it is mainly due to this circumstance that many sources of complication contained in the Treaty of Prague have been avoided, thus paving the way for a peaceful development and consolidation of affairs. Even before it had been officially constituted, the new German Empire made overtures to us in terms full of respect and confidence, and we did not hesitate cordially to accept these overtures. The exchange of dispatches which took place on this occasion forms the basis of relations, resting on a policy of equality and mutual interest, which have been maintained ever since. I do not share the anxieties of those who expect a reversal of the edifice which has so recently been built. Far from looking back to the past in a spirit of fruitless complaint and envious ill-will, we hope that the new state of things will follow its natural development. It is a historical error to represent the old Germanic Confederation as a guarantee of peace. The guarantee consisted in the co-operation of Austria and Prussia, and a compensation for the great changes which have occurred in the relations between those Powers is given by the disappearance of the object for which they strove. We can, whenever we wish it, now place ourselves on an equal footing by the side of a friendly and strengthened Germany. In England our new attitude towards Germany is hailed with lively satisfaction. Our relations with Russia are in a favorable state, if only because it is not easy to become the enemy of your friend's friend. Now that a bulwark of peace has been erected in Central Europe, a spirit of moderation and mutual respect must regulate her relations with the East. France will always find in Austro-Hungary a sincere friend. In Italy she has gained by the principle of non-intervention a permanently friendly neighbor; and the conciliatory spirit shown by the Porte in the question of the regulation of the Danube, shows that our amicable relations with Turkey have not changed.' The Chancellor concluded by saying that the above statement should not be regarded as an ephemeral programme; but as indicating the principles by which Austria's foreign policy is to be permanently guided."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

More Protests Against the Evangelist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, as a Presbyterian, to enter my protest against the course of the *Evangelist*, under the editorship of Dr. Field, in the support given by that journal to the Tammany Ring. No Presbyterian doubts the right of Dr. Field to hold whatever opinions be may choose relative to his City rulers, but Presbyterians have the right, and for one I propose exercising it, to object to his sending into our families a defense of the thieving crew who have so long disgraced your City. God spare Presbyterians, not only of New-York, but throughout the land, the deep humiliation of having it appear that they, through their organ, are in sympathy with the band of robbers who are fast making, if they have not already made, the City of New-York a by-word and reproach. Let Presbyterians everywhere disclaim—disown the paper, driving it from their homes as readily as they would any other paid organ of the Ring. That God will bless the Times in its showing up of Tammany and its apologists is the earnest prayer of a

CONSTANT READER.

Chicago, Thursday, July 13, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How Mr. Henry Field hopes to reconcile his position as editor of a religious newspaper and advocate of the "Ring," is a profound mystery to many. Perhaps he is going to take after his new-found friend, the *World*, and not try to reconcile it at all; and, indeed, it would be as well so as not, for any attempt to do so must sooner or later recoil upon his own head. Independent of the Corporation accounts, the public acts of Tweed and his party—acts which neither his friends nor enemies can dispute—are enough to stamp his name as forever infamous. Mr. Field cannot be ignorant of the "Erie bill." He still remembers, no doubt, about the "Tax Levy," and surely he has neither forgotten the "Registry law" nor the "Amendments of the Code," (the latter vetoed by the Governor.) And will he stand up in the face of these indisputable facts, and say that Tweed and his party are entitled to public confidence? In order to give color to his statements, he introduces the name of poor, deluded Mr. Peter Cooper, and then goes on to attempt to justify the course he has taken, failing, however, to give any substantial reason for defending men who doubtless are agreeably surprised in at length having obtained a new advocate in the shape of a religious newspaper. Mr. Field draws a distinction between different departments in the City Government, but he should remember that they are all virtually under the thumb of Tweed and his three associates. The whole question resolves itself into this: Does Mr. Field believe that Tweed, Sweeny, Hall and "Slippery" Dick are fit and proper persons to have the government of New-York in their hands? Mr. Field cannot shirk the question. If there are really, as he alleges, good men in the Tammany camp, let him show who they are and what they have done. He does not, he says, believe that all Democrats are corrupt, by which he no doubt means to insinuate that you are of that opinion, whereas he must be perfectly well aware that you have always acknowledged honesty, whether exhibited in Republicans or Democrats, and have never failed to denounce corrupt Republicans as well as corrupt Democrats; nay more, you have not made the fight with the "Ring" a party one. You have urged all classes to unite to obtain an honest Municipal Government. The proposition that Mr. Field makes in conclusion exactly concurs with this, but then there is another question, viz.: Who does Mr. Field intend to co-operate with? Does he expect to promote any good cause by acting in unison with Tweed? Does he expect that a man who has encouraged and propagated vice, who has turned politics in New-York into a mere means of private gain, can suddenly turn round and become an honest man? Or does he believe in the efficacy of our "accomplished" Mayor, who, in addition to all his other doings, issued a proclamation against a procession of quiet and peaceable Protestants, although he himself marched at the head of a band of lawless ruffians on St. Patrick's Day? Will Mr. Field condescend to answer these few plain questions? W.

Newark, Monday, July 17, 1871.

Is the Irish Rule to Continue?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to ask your native American readers what measures they propose for the defeat of the Hibernian Democracy at the polls in the Fall, and for carrying the State next year for the Presidential election ticket? On the 25th of April last, I suggested through your columns how to consolidate the German-American vote. The following is an extract from my communication:

"In view of the overwhelming numbers of German-Americans in this City, as compared with other nationalities, and considering the facts above referred to, permit me to suggest to those gentlemen who have controlled the management of the late German demonstration, and declared themselves in favor of a permanent organization of the whole Teutonic element in this City, a declaration of principles, that could enlist all of their countrymen in the good cause of sustaining the Government and redeeming the City and State from the misrule of the Ring. Let them put forward an appeal to all German-Americans, in which it shall be declared that—

1. The Constitution of the United States, with all its amendments, is the supreme law of the land, and the same shall forever remain inviolate, vesting in the President and Congress the fullest powers to see to its faithful execution.
2. The national debt shall be funded at a low rate of interest, on the plan of the consolidated debt of Great Britain; this to be done as soon as practicable, abolishing all obnoxious and oppressive internal revenue legislation, and providing for the expenses of the Government, including the interest on the national debt, by a just and equitable revenue derived from the collection of customs.
3. All donations of the public domain to railway and other corporations shall hereafter cease. Emigration from Europe to be encouraged by proper laws, tending to the prosperity and development of the country.
4. To effect reformation in our municipal and State administration, mere party questions should not be paramount, and only such nominations for municipal offices should be supported as are pledged to opposition of corruption and misrule.

With such a declaration of principles emanating from the German-Americans of this City, all other classes of good citizens can rally around these cardinal points in our national and State politics, and take from Tammany Hall their power for misrule.

The inviolability of our free school system and the anti-sectarian character of true Republican legislation should also be considered."

Since then some steps were taken by the promoters of the late German peace festival toward organizing the German element in our midst, but as no distinct enunciation of political principles was advanced, and no decisive political impetus or tendency was given to the movement, it has borne no results of a tangible nature.

How is it that the energies of our best naturalized citizens can be successfully directed to processions, singing-festivals and like amusements, and that it is so difficult for them to take an active part in satisfactorily disposing of the question of the hour in our City?

I will not attempt to account for this apparent apathy, but will state that while the German adopted citizens, as a mass, are eager to "lay out" Hibernian rule in this City, yet their efforts will be fruitless, so long as they permit such "patriots" (?) as Oswald Ottendorfer & Co. to take a hand in the direction of their proposed labors. So long as Ottendorfer and the like have much to say in German councils, mere expressions of sound reform tendencies can well be expected, but surely no visible results, for their presence is only to serve their lords and masters, the Triumvirate of Tammany Hall, "Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Ancient Old Hibernian," in preventing any practicable organization of the only element that can unite with the Americans to overthrow the rule of the Ring in this City and State.

Why was it that the *Staats Zeitung* has been so tame in this matter ever since the first proposal of a grand demonstration on the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan? At that time these Tammany henchmen, "that Tweed & Co. retain in the German National General Committee," were opposed to such a demonstration, urging that it might incite the anger and irritate the Irish, who sympathized with the French attacks upon German territory and German unity, and are so utterly blind as always to be on the side of intolerance, superstition and bigotry. Substantially the same reasons were urged against a demonstration of the Germans that "Ancient Order Hibernian Hall" urged over Kelso's signature against the Orangemen's parade the other day. Really the same cringing fear and spirit that truckles to the mob were the cause, and the consequences that might result to these tools of Tammany Hall were thus to be avoided, if by any chance their German-born constituents should have their eyes opened to the true state of their relations within the Democratic Party of the City. The shrewder Germans saw in this apparent display of love for order and peace, at any price, nothing but hypocrisy and blind obedience to the behests of Tammany, that snuffs danger in the proposition.

The events of the past few days show what far-seeing men saw long ago—that the contest in this City has narrowed down to a fight between the law and order party, that represents all that is dear and cherished by every free American citizen, and mob law, presided over by Tammany's tools, its subsidized Press, (be that American or German,) its thieves, and the *canaille* generally; and it is demonstrated that the proper remedy for this state of things is "grape and canister" for the mob, and a combination of all law-abiding elements opposed to an exclusively one nationality (Irish) rule. I use this latter expression understandingly. The Times of the 16th inst. had a list of the leading municipal authorities, and they are all to a man, Irish and Roman Catholic. It strikes the writer that the American citizens who are well inclined toward the order-loving, loyal and patriotic German adopted citizens; that they could really do no better than aid in the enterprise of establishing a well-conducted German paper, that shall fight this Ring and Irish rule mercilessly before the Germans, and shall convince the deluded people, who believe in the preachings of "Uhl, Ottendorfer & Co.'s *Staats Zeitung*," that they have ever been misled by that gang into Irish Democratic support under the pretense of sham Democracy and the hypocritical cloak of its chief editor's identification with the prominent German movements in favor of reform. Let those who know why and wherefore he is present in German National Committees inform their constituents, and let the Germans be fully posted as to the objects of his mission there, and it is not improbable that their eyes will soon be opened.

A GERMAN AMERICAN.

Secret Societies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 14th inst. you publish a letter from Washington signed "Good Will," the temper and tone of which are quite characteristic of secret society men. The writer has evidently but little respect for me and still less for himself.

The seeming object of the writer is to sustain Mr. Frederick D. Stuart in the violation of a law of the State of Vermont, which was intended by men quite as respectable as Mr. Stuart is claimed to be, for the suppression of a secret, oath-bound society as dangerous to liberty. This law the writer declares to be an "old dead-letter law of the Green Mountain State against secret societies." But that law is still upon the pages of the statute-book, and if it is indeed a dead-letter law, it has been rendered so by circumvention, subterfuge, or open wanton violation, acts unworthy of the character of freemen, but such as are practiced by secret societies, it seems. What warrant the claimed good character of Mr. Stuart, a resident of Washington, may be considered as giving him for colluding at the violation of the laws of Vermont, I do not know. Perhaps his good name and high titles are regarded by Washington circles, secret and political, as justifying him in overriding all law, except such as the lodges may be pleased to prescribe for themselves. We might infer this to be the case when, while the general Government is aiming to suppress the secret associations of Kuklux and Mormons in the South and West, an emissary of such very respectable attributes—the "Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States" goes forth from the capital of the country to establish and build up another secret association in the North.

Your correspondent suggests that the object which I had in pointing out Mr. Stuart's proceedings in this State was to "gratify my disappointment at some slight put upon me by a Masonic or Odd-fellow association." To this I would reply that though a slight from any source is generally unpleasant, yet when coming from the members of such an association it might often prove to be much more tolerable to any honest man than their good will.

Respectfully yours, J. W. PHELPS,

President Windham Co. Anti-Masonic Society.

Brattleboro, Vt., Saturday, July 15, 1871.

The Catholic Clergy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have not the Irish Roman clergy received too much credit for having used their honest endeavors to prevent the riot? I did not like the tone nor animus displayed in Archbishop McCloskey's letter. He tells them to act as if "no such temptation had been offered." What does he mean by "such temptation" if not the temptation to murder and to riot. Did he come square out and forbid it? A certain eminent writer charged Archbishop Hughes with the responsibility of the riots of '63. He said about him, "and now your *stola* is a halter and your *pallium* gored with blood."

This clergy want some plain talk. The Times has done noble work. This clergy (without any sympathy for our institutions,) strike at the root of all civil and religious liberty. For God's sake ventilate the doctrines. Remove the American people of their unrepublican protests against the action of Victor Emmanuel. LIBERTY.

New-York, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

What Might Have Been.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have you done your whole duty in animadverting upon the late riot and its causes? Is not this riot and all its antecedents and concomitants a mere shadow of a greater substance which is yet to be manifested? In this case, one member of the Government under which the people of New-York live—by whatever motives animated, and no matter how late—yet one did his duty. Have you asked the people to consider what might have been if Hall had been where Hoffman is, and O'Gorman, or Tweed, or Sweeny had been in Hall's place? In this case the Romish priesthood, so far as overt acts are concerned, endeavored to repress the impolitic ardor of their zealous flock. Have you asked the people to consider what might have happened if that priesthood had considered the time a politic one for letting loose the fiery zeal of Irish Catholics? Was there any Roman Catholic priest, who, in his deprecatory sermon of the preceding Sunday, put his deprecation of anticipated violence on any higher grounds than the insignificance of the Orangemen in point of numbers, and the damage a riot at this time and for this cause would do to the interests of the Catholic Church? How if the Legislature should retain its present complexion, and on the plea set up by Hall should pass an act which puts it in the power of New-York City officials to permit or withhold permission as they deem best, will it not surely follow that Catholic religious parades and pageants will have control of our streets when they desire it, and that liberty of parade will be denied to anything savoring of Protestantism? Surely such an opportunity to call the attention of the people to the last danger that threatens the peace of this great experiment in human government never before presented itself. This is the time to discuss—not the riot, that is a mere evidence—but the question—the great question whether Roman Catholicism is consistent at all with the duties and obligations of Republican citizenship. When you have strongly argued that it is not, and have proved by circumstantial evidence that the Irish Catholics are the rank and file of the Democratic Party (so-called,) then in my humble estimation you have performed the task which Seward and Sumner performed in reference to the only other great question that ever endangered our existence. They proved the barbarism of slavery, and its incompatibility with free labor. I say, *à fortiori*, it can be shown that Roman Catholicism is barbarous in action, and incompatible with free thought in essence. We need not revert to St. Bartholemew's Eve, the fury of Antwerp, or the fires of Smithfield to prove the one part of this proposition, nor to the great protesters, from Luther to Dollinger, to prove the other. Within the space of our walls and since forty hours have elapsed, there has been proof enough to satisfy any reasonable man that whoever submits his mind to the Church of Rome cannot raise it to the conception of that citizenship which gave to history a Washington, an Adams, or a Jefferson, or a Lincoln. E. S. B.

No. 7 Warren-street, Friday, July 14, 1871.

The Seventh Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the many erroneous statements published, and the strange and apparently malicious charges made against the Seventh Regiment, it is but just that the plain and simple truth should be told, demonstrating, as it does, how completely the Seventh maintained its high reputation, and the large measure of moderation, judgment and admirable discipline evidenced by the corps during the recent riot. The Seventh marched up Eighth-avenue, and was the last on the ground. On arriving at Twenty-seventh-street the regiment was divided. The left wing was placed at the right or head of the procession. The right wing was stationed on the sidewalk on the west side of the avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, in line of battle, with orders to keep a close watch on the block of buildings opposite, and in case a single shot was fired therefrom while the procession was passing to discharge their pieces into the upper stories, the firing to be discretionary with the men. And to show that this precaution was entirely proper, it should be stated that sinister and suspicious looking men had been observed in the windows and on the roofs, who would now and then stealthily creep forward, armed with brickbats and revolvers, which they attempted to throw or discharge into the street without being seen, but upon discovering that they were closely watched, and that one, two, or a half dozen muskets were aimed directly at them, would hastily cower and sneak into hiding. Ex-Lieut. Dorr, of the Third Company, "covered" one man seven times, who as many times attempted to fire from one of the roofs opposite.

The procession commenced its march down the avenue, with the left wing of the Seventh in the van, and the right wing occupying its position on the walk. In the passage of the procession along the block several brickbats were thrown into its ranks, and a shot was fired from the suspicious houses. One of the Captains of the detailed wing inquired if any of his men saw where the shot came from, and being answered in the affirmative, ordered one man to return the fire, which was done effectively. Remembering that the men had been ordered to fire on occasion, this instance of their forbearance until ordered by their Captain to retaliate, is a striking evidence of discipline and firmness, and of the perfect control of the officers over the rank and file. This was the only shot fired by the regiment at this time and place.

When the procession had passed this point, the right wing filed into the street, and formed in column just in front of the body of Police which brought up the rear and took up the route of march, but almost immediately marked time, in order to preserve the proper distances. Scarcely had this movement commenced when the whole line halted, and a volley of musketry was heard on the right, and in that direction could be seen a furious shower of shot pouring into the upper stories of the buildings, followed by a scattering fire down the line toward the left, the bullets striking lower and lower, until they reached the sidewalk and flew along the cross streets. And here is the very point at which the Seventh Regiment exhibited its rare judgment, steadiness and efficiency in time of emergency. It is not charged that the left wing, which had the right of the line, fired a shot. The right wing, on the left of the troops, received the order "ready," when it was discovered what was going on down the avenue. What followed? The windows were full of men, women and children, and this right wing, each man holding his piece in a position calculated to give force to his words, called out to the people to close the windows and get out of danger. And these efforts and warnings were successful. As the wave of fire leaped along the line and reached this wing, the shots were stayed. The old men stood fast, and but a few young members, and these less than a dozen, in their excitement pulled the trigger. But their shots were harmless. This regiment, in its steadiness and humanity, had saved the lives of hundreds of women and children, even though it involved the escape of many rioters at heart as well as in deed.

There is an evident error in the chronology of most of the reports, in making identical the time when the right wing of the Seventh was drawn up on the sidewalk and the time of the general firing. There was certainly many minutes' interval between them, and at the time of the latter event the Seventh, divided, and posted at either extreme of the line, was not in a position where it would be likely to either fire over or into the Ninth; indeed, the action would have been attended with the greatest inconvenience, if it were not a physical impossibility. The Seventh occupied the same relative position to the buildings as did the other regiments, being in the middle of the avenue, although not in the thickest of the fight; its action was independent, being impeded by no other regiment and interfering with none. F.

New-York, Monday, July 17, 1871.

A Warning Voice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In his oration before the Society of the Gulf last week, at Newport, the orator, Col. Granville P. Hawes used the following plain language, which may soon come to have significance:

"Protestantism is more criminal, for it is more cowardly. In sad degradation it has forgotten its high mission, has made an alliance with wealth, or rather has become its slave, and, in the large cities at least, it has wholly abandoned the conflict—'has moved up-town,' as they call it, leaving the hungry, over-worked, war-inciting poor to crime, and their own hard devices. Only silken apparel shall in future adorn the pews that cost comparative fortunes to purchase. Oh, the shame, the cruel shame that the once valiant Protestant Church should live to see the day of such dishonor and cowardice. Perhaps, however, it needs, and may soon have once again, an old-time baptismal fire that shall bring it back to duty and self-respect. And when the conflict shall come and the giant hand is held at her throat, she will call upon the poor and lowly for help, and be made to feel as she has never yet been made to feel in this country, that there are certain duties which are reciprocal in their character, and cannot be neglected without terrible danger."

In view of events which have taken place in this City, would it not be well for the Protestants of the country to take such suggestions into consideration? Is not the giant hand already at her throat? What further degradation can Protestants suffer?

An Appeal to Protestant Democrats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your fearless, truthful and scathing exposures of the rottenness of our Municipal Government need no praise. Their truth commends them to every observer, and to use a little Scripture, "the devils believe and tremble." As so much has already been sent you in the way of communications, I offer this somewhat hesitatingly, but yet with a hope that it may be made public, and reach a class of the better portion of Democrats, who vote on year after year, in the cause of villainy and misrule. Do you see, gentlemen, what you are doing? Let me tell you. You are keeping in power a class who are robbing without remorse every man, woman and child in the community. Men of the lowest grade of intellect, who have nothing but brute cunning to recommend them; men who stand ready to violate every principle of truth and right for their own selfish ends; men who have earned the title of public robbers and thieves; men who have for years pandered to the Roman Catholic interest—a Church which has utterly ruined every country it has ever controlled, and whose history may be briefly summed up by saying, its footprints are blood and ashes. Look at the list of Roman Catholic office-holders in the Times of Sunday last. Nearly all the places of trust and emolument are held by them or their veriest tools and supporters. You are fostering the grasping extortions of these Papal cormorants, who need but the power to have another St. Bartholomew massacre in our beloved free Columbia. The will is here. The riot proves this. You are aiding and abetting the baser portion of our own people, who have proved their utter disregard of principle by mixing in with such a horde of foreign vagabonds for the sake of power. You are keeping alive the laugh in the sleeve that they have always indulged in at our folly as a people in yielding to their insolent demands. You are gradually undermining our free schools and liberal institutions. Who dares deny these statements? A few questions and I have done. Will you longer sacrifice your convictions by supporting this party? Will you longer hide the glorious Protestant religion under the dark folds of Papacy? Are you willing that this noble country should sink to the level of besotted France, benighted Spain, neglected Italy, and priest-ridden Ireland and Mexico? What has placed them where they are but the baleful influence of Catholicism? Americans, freemen, brothers, act before it is too late. Your friend,

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

New-York, Monday, July 17, 1871.

The Riot Relief Fund of 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the excitement which attended and followed the riots in this City eight years ago, Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, with his accustomed public spirit, opened a subscription (in which his own generosity was conspicuous) to aid in relieving those who had suffered in restoring and maintaining public order. The call was promptly and nobly responded to by a large number of influential citizens, who took an earnest part in the beneficent work. The needful distributions of means of relief were speedily completed; every reasonable demand was granted, and still a considerable surplus remained unexpended. At the final meeting of the subscribers, held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 12th of November, 1863, a committee, consisting of Mr. Jerome, Mr. H. J. Raymond, Mr. Draper, Col. Stebbins, Mr. Bell, Mr. Knapp, Mr. Talman, and several others, whose names are not now remembered by the writer, submitted a most gratifying report of their proceedings.

After cordial approval of the entire action of the Committee, thanks were voted to the Chairman, Mr. Jerome, and this labor of mercy was disposed of, except so far as concerned the final disposition of the surplus. On this point there was a diversity of opinion, and an earnest discussion, which resulted in the selection of trustees to hold the funds, with the accruing interest, to be applied, at any future time, under similar circumstances, to the relief of such members of the Police or military forces whose devotion to duty had been discharged at the risk or sacrifice of life in maintaining public order. Since that time it is believed that but two small demands have been granted, and on each occasion in strict conformity with the provisions of this sacred trust. Other claims, of similar character, imperative in their nature, have suddenly arisen in our midst, in a manner to startle the public mind and awaken a sense of like obligations on the part of the community.

Having been somewhat instrumental at the meeting in November, 1863, in securing an affirmative vote for the preservation of this fund, in preference to a pro rata division at that time among all the forces employed in suppressing the riot, perhaps I may be excused for recalling the incidents connected with that occasion, and also for venturing to express the hope that an early and generous-hearted effort may be made to restore to its original strength the fund of 1863, and if necessary to increase still further its means of usefulness at this time.

PROSPER M. WETMORE.

New-York, Monday, July 17, 1871.

A Case for Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is the liberty of an unoffending citizen subservient, in this City, to the monetary interests of a politician? The foregoing question is apparently susceptible of a negative reply. It is a question which my surroundings for the past eighteen hours have forced upon me. At the foot of Fifty-sixth-street and East River there is located a so-called private swimming-bath, which consists of little or nothing more than a plank projecting into the river. This institution is run by a person whose name was some time since prominently before the public, and who is one of the political fry who infest our City. Because I dared to enter the water ten yards from this bath, in a retired nook isolated from public gaze, attired in robes similar in every respect to those worn in the adjacent bath, and after having procured the acquiescence of a policeman, I was cast into prison to revel in the soul-inspiring companionship of five drunken, spewing blackguards and two highwaymen. The official who granted my committal to prison, in the language of a common rowdy, informed me that inasmuch as I was too mean to add fifty cents to the coffers of Mr. A., (the proprietor of the above-mentioned bath,) I must necessarily go to prison, and on the morrow my malfeasance would cost many fifty cents.

Independently of the existence, in the immediate vicinity, of a public swimming booth, I might question the legality of my imprisonment without having received any previous notice, and as I was supplied with sufficient covering to insure against the slightest offense against public morals or decency. The site of the bath is peculiarly public, and at the time of my arrest there were half a dozen men swimming around. Now, you and your contemporaries have decreed the common right to parade the streets to be inviolable, and the State authorities have affirmed your decision, at the cost of forty-eight or fifty lives. May I not, with equal justice, claim exemption and protection from illegal imprisonment? Yours, &c.,

M. J. COSTELLO.

No. 158 Broadway, Monday, July 17, 1871.

A. O. H.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an old native-born American, allow me to say that we must be a very cowardly people to allow a society of foreigners to parade, march, or even exist in our midst, like the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who are armed to the teeth and openly oppose law and order? Allow me to ask if any other Government (but our own) would permit such a thing? Liberty is but a mockery where such things exist, and as an American I am ashamed. Yours respectfully,

C. B.

New-York, Monday, July 17, 1871.

A German on the Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The German organ of Tammany Hall, the New-York *Staats Zeitung*, blames Gen. Grant for the riot—see July 15, 1871—the Fenians blame Gov. Hoffman, the Catholics blame the Orangemen, and the *Herald* blames nobody. If the *Herald*—that true friend of the Catholics—means to do a great favor to its friends, it had better tell the whole truth at once. It was Rome which made partnership with Catharine of Medicis in the Bartholomew's night, which acted together with that great impostor of the age, Louis Napoleon, (and his silly woman,) which gave Ireland away to England many hundred years ago, and now keeps the Irish people in eternal ignorance and rebellion. It was the same in Mexico, where Napoleon issued his famous proclamation for the Latin race and the holy Catholic religion, while the Pope was the only one who recognized Jeff. Davis. It was Rome which held a parade in San Francisco for the Pope the other day, but attacked the Italians a few days afterward; also attacked the Orangemen here in New-York. It was Rome which ruined Poland, sent the largest delegations from Poland to congratulate the Pope, and which, from the same poor Poland, furnished the majority for the leaders of the Paris Commune. Just as Rome caused the second bloody riot here in New-York during the last ten years, loading the people with millions of taxes, and absorbing nearly the whole property directly and indirectly for the New-York Roman Catholic City Government, just as they absorbed nearly all the property in Italy, Austria, Mexico, and in fact, wherever they could. TEUTON.

A Startling Query.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What has become of those trunks of pistols, dirks and short swords that the Police captured at the Catholic Orphan Asylum on Eighty-sixth-street, near the East River, on the day of the Irish riot? A PROTESTANT.

Another Anti-Tammany Democrat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see a good deal said in the papers about the troops having fired without orders, &c., in the riot of the 12th inst. I think it is all bosh, and intended to manufacture an amount of sympathy for the rioters, who would be our dictators in what we should eat, drink, say, what people should parade, and what streets they should march through, &c., &c.

The troops, undoubtedly, had orders to fire on the mob if they were attacked, and defend themselves as well as the parties they were escorting. And do you suppose any body of men are going to consent to turn out in our streets, when so strong a demonstration was made to break the peace, and all sorts of missiles, such as stone copings, bundles, and bags of rubbish, pistols, loaded to the muzzles, being brandished about their heads, and pouring down from the house-tops upon their heads, without firing back and defending themselves from such murderous assults? If you do, you must think human nature has changed very much. As to the innocent parties who got shot, that is their own fault, and they took those chances when they visited the scene of the riot. You are perfectly right in your views about the riot; and the question is simply whether we are to be ruled by a very intolerant set of people, who wish every privilege for themselves, and are too mean and bigoted to allow the common rights and customs of our free country to be enjoyed by any persons who are not Roman Catholics. Please give this a notice in your valuable paper.

From a life-long Democrat, who pledges himself never to vote for a Tammany Democrat again. Your friend and admirer,

A. NEWCOMB.

New-York, Monday, July 17, 1871.

VIRGINIA.

Progress of the Funding of the State Debt—The Old and New Debts—The Question Entering Into Politics—Richmond Mortuary Reports—Ex-Mayor Chahoon's Pardon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, July 13, 1871.

The funding of the public debt of Virginia is rapidly proceeding here under the act of March last. The operation began on the 6th inst., and up to date about $2,000,000 has been funded—being over $250,000 per day. The act provided for funding the whole of the old debt of the State, but one-third is provided for in certificates which on their face set forth that they are to await an adjustment between this State and West Virginia. At present there is little prospect that any such adjustment will be reached at an early day. West Virginia has heretofore exhibited no disposition to assume any portion of that indebtedness for which, before the separation, she was equally liable with the rest of Virginia. It is only necessary for her now to do nothing to escape the whole burden, and the indications are that she will persist in this masterly inactivity.

Two-thirds of the old debt is unconditionally funded, interest and all, and Virginia undertakes to pay the interest semi-annually upon this, beginning Jan. 1, 1872. The first two or three payments can be met under the present rate of taxation, eked out by the accumulations in the Treasury for the past two years; but to meet subsequent payments it will be necessary to greatly increase the taxes—and there's the rub. It will be the chief political issue in Virginia this Fall, when a new House of Delegates and half the Senate are to be elected, (in November,) whether these taxes shall be laid and the Funding bill faithfully carried out, or whether the bill shall be repealed and the payment of interest postponed till the people are better able to stand the burden. The idea of increased taxation is exceedingly distasteful and unpopular, and the position of parties is yet undecided and uncertain in regard to the matter. It is true enough that when the Funding bill passed the Legislature it was voted for almost unanimously by the Republicans, both black and white; but the Republican Party of the State by no means considers itself bound or committed by that action. The *State Journal*, of this city, the leading Republican paper of the State, has recently come out in opposition to the bill and to increased taxation, but at the same time it disclaims to speak for the party, or to indicate its policy. As to the Conservatives, they were very nearly equally divided on the bill in the Legislature, with, perhaps, a small majority against it; but then the Conservative Press of the State was nearly unanimous in favor of the bill as it still is. The Richmond *Whig*, I believe, is the only Conservative journal of any influence that has yet shown any opposition to the bill. But among the people the question has been anxiously considered, and there is no doubt that the mass of them shrink with dread from greater taxation. They complain of their poverty, of their idle and unproductive lands, and aver that they are now taxed to their full capacity. The State Conservative Committee has been called to meet here on the 20th instant, and it is understood that one of the first questions to be considered will be what shall be the policy of the party in regard to the public debt of the State. While neither party may declare against the bill, I think it certain that neither will dare to adopt it as a party measure. The whole matter will probably be left an open question by both parties, and both Republican and Conservative candidates will be at full liberty to take either side of it.

It is said that in some portions of the State there is a strong sentiment in favor of the total repudiation of the old debt; but I have been able to find few Virginians who expressed any sentiment so ultra as that. The sacredness of the obligation to pay the debt seems to be generally acknowledged, and the full extent to which the opponents of the Funding bill go is to ask for more time. They say they are willing to pay interest as soon as they are able, but that now they are unable.

The weekly mortuary reports of Richmond for the past year or two have been furnishing some curious and interesting facts in relation to the comparative mortality of the whites and negroes. While it is certain that when the negroes were slaves, they increased and multiplied to an extent a least quite equal to the whites, these mortuary reports have demonstrated that the colored race since emancipation has sadly fallen off. Indeed, the increased ratio of deaths among the negroes, and the decreased ratio of births have led some to express the belief that the African race is doomed to speedy extinction, at least in Virginia. The mortuary report for last week gives fifty-four as the total number of persons who died in this city. Of this number only eighteen were whites, while thirty-six were negroes—a proportion of two negroes to one white. It is true that the reports do not always exhibit results so extreme, but they do almost invariably show that more negroes die than whites, and that, too, while the negroes form but a minority of the population. The population of Richmond, according to the census of 1870, is about 51,000, of which about 29,000 are whites and 22,000 are negroes. Here is a most remarkable exhibit of the mortality of Richmond for the last five months: Total number of deaths, 610, of which 371 were negroes and 239 whites; excess of 132 negroes. The number of negroes who died under five years of age was 193; whites, 93. Died of consumption, negroes, 60; whites, 29.

Last week there were seven still-births here—all negroes. Last week four deaths here were caused by consumption—all negroes. And a similar story is told by the mortuary reports week after week, month after month. A seeming contradiction of the deductions derived from the above and similar data is the fact that the census of 1870 shows that there has been an actual increase of the colored population of Virginia since 1860. But this census does not show that there has been any increase since April, 1865, which is the main point under consideration. The increase since 1860 may have all occurred while the negroes were in slavery, previously to April, 1865.

A petition for the pardon of Ex-Mayor Chahoon is circulating here for signatures, and I learn that some of our first citizens, irrespective of politics, are signing it. You will recollect that Chahoon was tried for fraud and forgery in connection with the escheated estate of one Haunstein. On his first trial he was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years, but on an appeal to the Supreme Court on a writ of error a new trial was ordered. On his second trial the jury failed to agree. On his third and last trial he was again convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. He may appeal to the Supreme Court again. Major Johnson H. Sands, charged similarly in the same matter, was, on the first trial convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years. He also obtained an order for a new trial, which he has not yet had. ELAM.

The Lincoln Statue to be Improved.

The dreariness about the pedestal which supports the bronze statue, in Union-square, of the lamented Abraham Lincoln, is to be dissipated. The plans were completed yesterday under the supervision of Jacob Weyrould, Architect in Chief of the Department of Parks, and submitted to the Commissioners, exhibiting that the extreme exterior line of the proposed improvement, around the base of the pedestal, will be 24 feet in diameter, quatrefoil, and 2 feet 5 inches in height, of blue Richmond granite, and with a Quincy granite base. In prominent, polished letters on the base will be the words: "With charity for all, with malice toward none." Surmounting the granite will be a rich, heavy bronze railing, about seven feet high from the ground. Four ornamental lamps and lamp-posts will be placed within the railing. Large urns of the finest quality of the red Scotch granite will also be placed within the railing, and when the season will admit, a park-keeper will see that they hold the choicest of flowers, as an appropriate sentimental offering in memory of the deceased martyr.

MRS. LAURA FAIR.

A New-Orleans Reminiscence—Her First Divorce, Sixteen Years Ago.

From the musty records of the Courts of New-Orleans has been gleaned the history of the first divorce suit in which LAURA FAIR, now under sentence of death in California, was personally interested. This was brought sixteen years ago, before Judge COLTON, of the Sixth District Court, and was entitled LAURA ANN HUNT *vs.* WILLIAM H. STONE, her husband. The *Times*, of New-Orleans, tells the story thus:

"The grounds upon which Mrs. STONE sought to break the silken fetters appear from the petition to have been: 'That a few months after her marriage to WILLIAM H. STONE, he began a series of studied vexations and provocations toward her, which continued down to the period of her departure from the matrimonial domicile; that shortly after her marriage she was prostrated with weakness, her health became impaired, and her bodily condition required great care, attention and delicacy of treatment—but that her husband, instead of extending toward her the attention which, as a considerate and affectionate husband he was bound to do, and instead of treating her with the forbearance and delicacy which her condition demanded, conducted himself toward her with cruelty, excesses and outrage; that he inflicted upon her personal violence, and that he frequently threatened to take her life; that, under the morbid influence of an unfounded jealousy, he debarred her from the companionship of those friends with whom she had associated previous to her marriage, and whose society constituted one of the chief pleasures of her life; and that in other respects his demeanor, conduct and bearing were such as to render their union intolerable to her.

That, consequently, on the 18th of November, 1854, she was forced to leave the matrimonial domicile and take refuge with her mother in the boarding-house of Mrs. HARMSTEAD, on Royal-street; that not content with his cruel and unmanly conduct, he publicly defamed her character and fair name after their marriage; that he poisoned the minds of the community with slanderous, wicked and malicious falsehoods touching her character.'

Mrs. STONE goes on to say that 'being young and cheerful in disposition, she found a natural and innocent pleasure in mingling in society, but that even this pleasure, through his sullen jealousy, she was permitted to enjoy but sparingly. That the slightest attentions, the simplest circumstances, trifles light as air, were by his jaundiced mind represented as proofs of her criminality and tortured into guilt. That by reason of these wicked representations her reputation was severely injured, and brought her name into disgrace and scandal.' Wherefore she prayed for divorce, &c. The name of her attorney was WILLIAM D. HENNEN.

To the above the husband filed an answer, in which he denied all the allegations made by LAURA, averring that he had always conducted himself toward her in a kind and affectionate manner, and treated her at all times with that forbearance and respect which he owed to her as a man and husband. He repels indignantly the charge that he inflicted upon her personal violence, which charge he considers a public defamation of his character, in view of which he becomes plaintiff in reconvention, and asks that he may be divorced from her.

A supplemental answer filed by him, reveals the fact that a few days before she left the matrimonial domicile, an agreement for separation was entered into by them, in which it was understood that she was to go to Texas, and in consideration of the same, was to receive $1,600 in cash, and a draft for $1,500 payable March 4, 1855. That the understood design and intention of said agreement was to virtually dissolve the bonds of matrimony by common consent, and thus avoid the publicity and scandal of a suit in Court. In view of the fact that LAURA failed to stick to her agreement, preferring rather to enter a suit for divorce, he asks that she may be compelled to return the $2,500.

The case was filed Jan. 18, 1855, and was tried on the 2d of July, of the same year. The testimony in the case was quite voluminous, and among the witnesses we find the names of her sister and several relations, including her mother, Mrs. HUNT, who is now with her daughter in California.

The testimony of JOHN H. ROBERTS, Mr. STONE's partner, shows that Mrs. FAIR consulted him on the unhappy state in which she lived. ROBERTS spoke to STONE about it, when STONE told him that he had cause to absent himself from his home, and that he had not the affection for his wife he once had. He assigned as a reason that a gentleman by the name of GRAYSON had been showing her too much attention. STONE told him that his attention was first called to the imprudence of his wife at Ocean Springs, by several of his friends. He remonstrated with her, as her conduct had attracted the attention of others. Mrs. STONE told him that the attentions of Mr. GRAYSON were nothing more than those of a gentleman. STONE asked her to repel his attentions, which she refused to do. She complained to ROBERTS that STONE stayed away from home at night quite often, and frequently came home drunk, and had beaten her, besides having driven her from the house.

Mrs. STONE's mother appears and says that LAURA was badly treated by her husband; that he used to choke her. She also avers that STONE threw his wife on the parlor floor because she attempted to drive his dog from the room. LAURA felt so bad that she laid her head in her mother's lap and cried. That one day STONE came home, and sitting down before his wife, told her that he had that day made a resolve, which he intended to fulfill viz., to murder her if she did not obey his orders; whereupon LAURA rushed for her room and locked the door, STONE following her and threatening to burst the door open. He didn't do it, however. LAURA's mother told him that his treatment would kill his wife, when he replied that he wouldn't care if it did. Subsequently, STONE made another attack on the door, and frightened LAURA so that she escaped through the window, and, climbing upon the gallery, reached a point of safety. The old lady seemed to dwell heavily upon the fact that STONE got drunk very often. Upon one occasion when LAURA took the part of some persons whom STONE choose to abuse, he walked up to her, and, drawing a dirk, said he felt like slaying some one. He insisted upon taking the dirk to bed, averring that he would sleep with it under his head. He attempted to lock the bedroom door, when LAURA grasped the key, and was accordingly threatened by him with death unless she would give it up. Not liking this mode of procedure she proposed to call a watchman, and was informed by him that if the watchman made his appearance his brains would be blown out. After this STONE frequently cursed and threatened to murder her. When any person happened to be around, he treated her well enough, but, when alone, he abused her a good deal. When she was sick, he told her he wished she would die, as she had been a curse to him ever since he had married her. STONE, having heard that GRAYSON had handed her into an omnibus upon one occasion, told her that if she ever spoke to GRAYSON again he would murder her in cold blood. LAURA replied that he could well talk that way to a weak woman, but that he would not dare say it to GRAYSON. Upon another occasion she bought a bonnet, and had the bill sent to him, which maddened him, and he told her he would leave her. He sent her a note with $2 50 inclosed, asking her to send him a clean shirt. She refused to send him the aforesaid garment. After stopping away from home some days he came back, and was told by her that she could not live with him any longer; it was killing her. She offered to go for $3,500. A compromise was made on $2,500. STONE had a bad habit of catching LAURA by the nose, and pinching it, when he was mad.

From the evidence of MARY JANE PAYNE, the sister of LAURA, we learn that she had given up visiting LAURA, because of her conduct. She had understood that LAURA acted improperly with a certain individual by the name of GRAYSON. Says that upon one occasion, when Mr. STONE inquired for his wife, he was told she was not at home, when in reality she was in a room in company with 'that imp of the devil.' Says furthermore, that if she ever meets GRAYSON, she will call him 'imp of the devil, and spit in his face.'

MARGARET BURNS, the servant of the family, stated that one day Mrs. STONE picked up a knife from the table, and told her husband that she would cut his head from his shoulders if he talked that way to her mother.

The records fail to disclose anything more concerning the early life and trials of Mrs. FAIR, but from the above it can readily be seen that 'ways that are dark and tricks that are vain' clustered thickly about the threshold of what has proved a stirring and eventful career.

The characters who played the important parts in the domestic drama here recorded have long since passed off the stage of city life. Mr. STONE, who died several years ago, was engaged in the grocery trade with Mr. J. H. ROBERTS, and stood high in the community as a man of honor and business reputation. Mr. GRAYSON removed from the Crescent City, and is now residing in some part of the South, a thoroughly settled family man, having married shortly after his divorce from LAURA, above mentioned, (whom, by the way, he married after the death of STONE.) The history of LAURA herself is now a household word in the land."

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

First Day of the Sport at Jones' Wood Yesterday—Sensible Enjoyment of Our German Citizens.

The fourteenth annual sharp-shooting festival of the New-York Schuetzencorps, to continue for three days, at Jones' Wood, was inaugurated yesterday under favorable circumstances. The weather being auspicious, the attendance of visitors was more numerous than usual on the first day of the festival. After the reception of the Baltimore delegation, on their arrival at the ferry, and after entertaining them at head-quarters in Canal, corner of Chrystie-street, the Schuetzencorps at once proceeded to the festival grounds in open barouches, provided for the occasion. There the cortége arrived at 11½, and at once the prize shooting at the double-headed Austrian eagle—a specimen of gigantic proportion and exquisite finish—was commenced. The shooting was brisk, and at 2 o'clock the left crown, one of the leading prizes, was brought down, followed in succession by the flags in the talons of the imperial bird. Provision had been made, also, for a ladies' bird shooting match, of which a large proportion of the lady visitors availed themselves, and the sport occasioned a vast amount of fun, which culminated in the distribution of ninety-three prizes in the evening. The Baltimore delegation, numbering sixteen, brought with them a valuable prize in the shape of a Maltese cross, which, as provided by the donors, will annually be awarded to a successor. A delegation of a Hartford Schuetzen organization, besides several delegations from the vicinity, were in attendance, and practiced at the prize-target, for which prizes amounting in value to $650 have been provided. In addition shooting was practiced at the Stich target, for which the chances were paid for, and the money paid in will be paid out as prizes to the best marksmen; also, shooting at the bull's-eye, for which fifteen prizes have been provided; besides extra prizes for the highest number of bull's-eyes. The festivities in the evening were continued by a ball at the Belvedere. Today the sharp-shooting will be continued for the three classes, and to-morrow will be wound up by the award of prizes, and by the coronation of the King, which honor will be conferred upon the marksman who shall bring down the body of the eagle. The prizes to be awarded to the King, in addition to the coronation honors to be conferred upon him, are a gold watch and chain worth $150, and a gold medal of exquisite workmanship, valued at $125. The prizes for the eagle shooting alone are valued at $1,000, and for the prize-target at $650.

Capt. GERDES, commanding the New-York Schuetzencorps, was yesterday presented by the Baltimore Schuetzen delegation with a valuable gold medal, and by his company with a life-sized portrait painted in oil.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Involuntary Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
3052—Claflin et al. vs. Lederer et al.	3103—Cerchoser vs. Stevens.
3057—Sutphin vs. Lynn.	3104—Chambers et al. vs. The U. S. Blasting Oil Co.
3090—Spence vs. Godlett.	3105—Leary vs. The East Tennessee Zinc Co.
3091—Galpen vs. Lawes.	3107—Hitchcock vs. Ferenbach.
3099—Griffiths et al. vs. Casey.	3108—Euffenwordt vs. Rosenblatt et al.
3100—Hoguet et al. vs. Tioekner.	3109—Durand et al. vs. Sturtzkobe.
3102—First Nat. Bank of Middletown vs. Elmendorf.	

Cases for Argument.

Nos.	Nos.
2825—In re Marston, a bankrupt.	3096—Wintemetz vs. Oberhofer.
2895—Trenaper et al. vs. Kuchlborth.	3098—Thomas vs. Franklin et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Helion vs. Mitchell.	17—Homans, Jr. vs. Levy
15—Dodge vs. Lambert.	31—Hyman vs. Mack.

Call No. 51—Fleck vs. Dietrich.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
— —Judd vs. Beman.	6124—Dunlap vs. McAdam.
6918—Muempfer vs. Russell.	— —Birdseye vs. Donovan.
— —Veza vs. O'Brien.	6077—Beiser vs. Schuler.
— —Coughlin vs. White.	6832—Colley vs. Hale.
6837—Zenner vs. Rosenblatt.	6157—Stiles vs. C. P. N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
5027—Mahony vs. McNamara.	6022—Brewster vs. Baldwin.
5765—Wolf vs. Currier.	6025—Same vs. Same.
6908—Sans vs. Bierlock.	6952—Cohen vs. Rohner.
6957—Murphy vs. McManus.	6953—Jones vs. Coe.
— —Caldwell vs. Patterson.	6954—Van Brunt vs. Stewart.
6179—O. P. Co. vs. Houch.	— —Holbrook vs. De Leon.
6928—Rooney vs. Shipman.	— —Seaver vs. Briggs.
6167—McAdam vs. Dunlap.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

1—The People vs. Michael Donohoe; felonious assault and battery.	4—The People vs. James Rogers; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. John M. Fletcher; felonious assault and battery.	5—The People vs. George Hirsh; assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Hugh McCann; burglary.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Bartlett *vs.* Coddington et al.; motion denied.

In re Holy Trinity Church, Harlem; order granted.

John O. Fay *vs.* Kate E. Fay; judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

Haussman *vs.* Sterling; memorandum for counsel.

Smith *vs.* Central Park Hotel; motion denied.

Read *vs.* Bayne; motion for judgment granted.

Henry T. Early *vs.* Ann Eliza Byrnes et al.; order granted for surplus.

Ann Boulger *vs.* Mary McCaffrey et al; order of reference granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Wm. H. Groesbeck *vs.* Jacob H. Groesbeck, Emilie Fontana *vs.* Thomas McBurney, Lewis Roberts *vs.* Henry White; orders granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Ann Loftus *vs.* The Novelty Iron Works, Wm. J. Bacon *vs.* John E. Risley; orders granted.

Wm. Ellinger *vs.* The Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Wm. Ellinger *vs.* The Park Fire Insurance Company, Wm. Ellinger *vs.* The Globe Fire Insurance Company, Wm. Ellinger *vs.* The North American Fire Insurance Company, Wm. Ellinger *vs.* The Home Fire Insurance Company, Wm. Ellinger *vs.* The Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company; defaults opened on payment of $25 costs.

Robert M. Wilson et al. *vs.* Isaac Wilson et al.; judgment for plaintiffs, findings with Clerk. See opinion.

Alonzo Dutch *vs.* William Mead; reference ordered.

George W. Hart *vs.* Dennis M. Fitch. I cannot resettle my former order; motion is therefore denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Vosburgh *vs.* Brewster; motion for new trial denied.

Unkart *vs.* Graetzner; order settled.

Robinson *vs.* Quackenbos; extra allowance granted and fixed at $350.

By Judge Larremore.

Hadnet *vs.* Tiffany; motion denied without costs.

Batzer *vs.* Vallee; motion denied without prejudice, without costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67 b3.113	25 Am. Ex. Bank....116
25,000 do............112⅞	25 Continental Bk... 99⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..113	5 Fourth Nat. Bk...112½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 71½	200 Pac. M. S. S. Co.. 44½
10,000 do..bet. call. 71⅜	300 do....b. c. s3. 43⅞
5,000 do............ 72	10 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 52¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old 71½	100 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c. 96⅜
13,000 do..bet. call. 72	20 do............ 96½
5,000 Mo. State 6s.... 95¼	400 Erie Railway.b. c. 28½
2,000 Ala. State 8s....100	100 L. S. & M. So. R..108½
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83. 93	100 do...bet. call.108½
11,000 Har. R.Cons. bs. 94	800 do............108⅜
9,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 95	800 Un. Pac. R....... 29½
1,000 Pac. R. 7s, gtd. by State Mo.. 99½	500 do...bet. call. 29⅝
2,000 C. Pac.R.G. bds. 98⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. R......108¼
10,000 H.&St.J.8s.C.bs 103½	200 do...bet. call.108
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 86	50 Del., Lack. & W..109
1,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 88⅛	100 Chi. & Alt. R.....121
10,000 do............ 88⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 44⅛
3,000 P., Ft.W.& C.3d 99	200 St. L. & I. M. R... 60
10,000 Mil. & St. P.1st. 93	45 Mor. & Essex R... 93
5,000 Cedar F.& M.1st 84	100 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c. 85
20 Bk. of St. of N. Y.113	100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 59⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$14,500 U.S.5s, 10-40 C.113⅛	200 Erie Railway..b.c. 28⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.113⅛	300 do............ 28⅛
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s. old. 72	100 Erie Railway Pf.. 68
14,000 N. C. St. 6s, new 27	100 do............ 57
1,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st.. 88⅛	200 Harlem R.........128½
100 Cons.C.of Md..b.c. 41⅛	400 Union Pac. R..... 29⅜
200 do............ 41⅜	50 do............ 29⅛
700 do............ 42	300 L. S. & M. So.b. c.108⅜
100 do............ 42⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.b. c.119⅛
200 do............ 42⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 90⅝
700 do............ 42⅛	500 do............ 90⅛
200 do............ 42⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R....108⅛
400 Md. Coal Co..b. c. 33½	100 Mil. & St. P. R.b3. 59⅞
200 Quick. Min. Co.... 12½	100 do............ 59⅝
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.... 44	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 80⅛
100 Am. M. U. Ex.... 53	100 Tol., W. & W. R.. 59⅛
500 N.Y.C.& H. R.b.c. 96⅛	100 do............ 59⅛
10 do............ 96⅛	200 Bos., H. & E. R.... 2⅝
200 do............ 96⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 44⅛
300 do.........b3. 96⅛	

MONDAY, July 17—P. M.

The Wall-street markets are generally dull to-day, but prices are no lower than on Saturday. There is simply the absence of speculation in the Stock Market, beyond the daily fluctuations, influenced by the Cable telegrams from London, in the Public Funds. The Railway Stocks and Bonds and the Southern State Bonds are inactive, and while holders are indisposed to accept current prices, on so cheap a Money market as at present, there seems to be little prospect that they will have outside encouragement for some weeks to come. We have seldom known the Summer dullness so general over the Exchange, and never known the indisposition to speculate so dead with Money at 3@5 ₱ cent., and no probability of scarcity at legal rates for some time to come; if at all this season.

The Gold market was firm through most of the dealings of the day, and the Public Funds were also stiff and in demand for transmission to Europe. The Foreign Exchanges were less firm than on Saturday; 60 days London sold at 110¼ ₱ cent. less a brokerage, and sight at 110¾ ₱ cent. net.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 16.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	112½	112½
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96¼	96¼
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs.	91¾	91¾
Reading Railroad	112	111½
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	108
North-west Common	71½	71½
North-west Preferred	90¾	90½
Pacific Mail	44½	43⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80½	80¼
St. Paul Common	59¼	59¼
Lake Shore	108¼	108⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	44	44
Toledo and Wabash	59½	59¼
Western Telegraph	58½	58¼
Erie	28½	29¼
Union Pacific	29¼	28¾
Central Pacific Bonds	98¼	98¼
Union Pacific Bonds	88¼	88¼
Consolidation Coal	41	42½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

Gold receipts	$977,467 58
Gold payments	291,937 60
Gold balance	58,109,316 68
Currency receipts	469,320 33
Currency payments	513,225 11
Currency balance	5,057,794 70
Customs	559,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81......115	5-20 coup., '67......112⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81......115⅛	5-20 coup., '68......112⅝
5-20 coup., '62......114⅛	10-40 reg......112
5-20 coup., '64......113⅝	10-40 coup......112⅞
5-20 coup., '65......113⅝	6s, Currency......114
5-20 coup., n. i., '65......112⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old......71½	Ohio 6s, '81......102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds...71½	Ohio 6s, '86......102
Virginia 6s, old......66½	Ill. Canal bds., '70......110½
Virginia 6s, new bds...73	Ill. 6s, coup., '77......100
Va. 6s, reg., old......55	Ill. 6s, coup., '79......100
Va. 6s, reg., '67......56	Ill. War Loan......100
Va. 6s, deferred bds...23	Indiana 6s, War Loan.100
Georgia 7s, new bds...91½	Indiana 5s......100
N. Car. 6s, old......45	Michigan 6s, '73......99½
N. Car. 6s, new bds...27	Michigan 6s, '78......99½
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July 58½	Michigan 6s, '83......99½
Missouri 6s......95½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n...107⅝
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo. iss. 96½	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n...107⅝
La. 6s, new float. dbt..58	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '72.106⅛
La. 6s, lev. bds......72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '73.106⅛
La. 8s, lev. bds. of '75..87½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '74.106⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary..70½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '75.106⅛
California 7s......111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '77.106⅛
Connecticut 6s......100¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '78.106⅛
Rhode Island 6s......100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '74.101
Alabama 8s......99	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '75.101
Ohio 6s, '75......101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '76.101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......92½	Tol. & Wab. 2d......91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......90½	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds. 82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 89	Han. & Naples 1st.... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n. 89	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......103	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 86
Erie 1st ext......101½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 85½
Erie 1st end......92½	Gal. & Chi. Ext......102⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79......96	Gal. & Chi. 2d......97½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83......93½	Chi., R. I. & Pac......100¼
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80......88	Morris & Essex 2d......100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88......84	Clev. & Tol. S. F......100¼
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93½	N. J. Cen. new bds......103⅝
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. F., '85.103⅛	Pitts., Ft.W. & Chi. 1st.102½
Harlem 1st 7s......102	Pitts., Ft.W. & Chi. 2d. 99⅝
Harlem Con. & S.F. 6s. 94	Pitts., Ft.W. & Chi. 3d. 97
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.. 94½	P., F.W. & C. 8 ₱ c. eq. bs. 101
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds.. 94	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 92
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..120½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d......100
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.110	Clev. & Pitts. 3d......96
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d......97	Clev. & Pitts. 4th......85
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 101½	Chi. & Alt. S. F......101
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 99	Chi. & Alt. 1st......102
Cen. Pac. Bds......98½	Chi. & Alt. Inc......98
Un. Pac. 1st Bds......88⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st......99
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s......84	Ohio & Miss. Cons......92
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s......83½	Dub. & Sioux City 1st. 93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75......106	St. Louis & I. M. 1st.. 94½
Alt. & T. H. 1st......98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.108½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf......86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st......92
Chi. & N. W. S. F......101	Mil. & St. Paul 2d......88
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds. 93	Mar. & Cin. 1st......95½
Chi. & N.W. Cons. Bds. 93	Chi. & Mil. 1st......92
Chi. & N.W. Ext. Bds. 88	Joliet & Chi. 1st......104
Chi. & N. W. 1st......99½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d......69½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..103½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
Del., Lack. & W. 1st..100	Bost. H. & E. Guar......25
Del., Lack. & W. 2d......97	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 84
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 97	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York......135	Metropolitan......135
Manhattan......153	People's......145
Merchants'......117	East River......112½
Mechanics'......135	Market......120
America......145	Nassau......108
City......225	Corn Exchange......129
Tradesmen's......150	Continental......98
Mechanics' & Traders'130	St. Nicholas......125
Gallatin National......116	Marine......165
Merchants' Exchange 99	Commonwealth......99¾
State of New-York......113	Importers' & Traders'175
Commerce......117½	Park......155
Ocean......92	Central National......105¾
Mercantile......120	Second National......180
American Exchange.115½	Fourth National......112
Bank of the Republic.116	Ninth National......115½
Bank of N. America..104	Tenth National......120
Irving......126	

A correspondent writes as follows of the Milwaukee and Northern Railway:

"The first section of the Milwaukee and Northern Railway was completed in December last to Cedarburg, twenty miles north of Milwaukee, and is now in successful operation. The managers fully expected to complete the entire line to Green Bay and Menosha this season, but have been delayed longer than was anticipated in obtaining the local aid needed. Brown County has just voted $100,000 bonds to the Company; the City of Milwaukee $65,000 in cash, and other localities along the line are making liberal subscriptions. Work will be resumed immediately, and the road finished as rapidly as possible. The agent of the Company is now in the City for the purpose of buying the iron needed. This road is designed to connect Milwaukee by the shortest possible route with the cities of Green Bay, Appleton, Menosha, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan."

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 3, says:

"Although the past week commenced with a frost, genial weather came again on Tuesday, and has since continued, with, however, an occasional shower, rather detrimental to the making of hay. The first cuttings have been gathered, some being discolored and partly damaged, but a larger breadth has since been stacked in fair condition, and in certain localities the late rains have made a very fair crop, while as to the general yield there will be nothing to complain of this season if only a seasonable time be granted. The Wheat plants, though not so numerous as they should be, present a healthful appearance, and we seem likely to have a fine sample should no disaster be ahead, but the gathering must be rather late. All Spring Corn has greatly benefited, and if stocks and imports hold out till harvest, the nation will have turned the corner without stress of prices. The conviction, however, that very little is left in farmers' hands has been so general, that rates are scarcely reported 1s. ₱ quarter lower; and though Flour in Paris has been very difficult to sell, holders of Wheat, confident of a coming deficiency, have insisted on former prices. In Belgium, however, and Holland, the markets have been gradually declining, and this has also been the case at Hamburg, Danzic, Konigsberg, and several places in Germany, while Hungary, which was looked to as a certain storehouse of plenty, has found speculative buyers at home from the changed aspect of the crop, though Maize has greatly improved. It is, therefore, still a question of weather as to how prices are to rule, and so many fluctuations have already been experienced that no confidence can be placed in the future. It was well the Wheat was backward on Monday, the 26th, for the frost, though not very injurious, has left its mark on vegetation sufficiently to show we have had a narrow escape. What we now want is a continued sunshine and Summer temperature. The Hay harvest would then be secured, Wheat would yield well in proportion to the number of plants, and Spring Corn be plentiful. In Algeria the French colonists have had a fair yield; but the Arabs have suffered by drouth. The imports of foreign Oats have greatly exceeded expectation, and brought rates, we think, to their lowest, as many have fallen to cost price, free on board. The arrivals off the coast since the 23d of June were 18 cargoes, of which 7 cargoes were Wheat, 6 Maize, 2 Rye, 1 Barley, 1 Millet, and 1 Flour. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 11 cargoes in all, viz.: Ghirka, 49s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.; Sandomirka, 54s.; Hard, 46s. 6d.; Spring American, 54s. 6d. Maize, five cargoes, at 31s. 9d.@34s. 9d.; Rye, three cargoes, at 29s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Barley, three cargoes, at 23s.@27s. 10½d.; Beans, one cargo Saide, at 31s. 6d.; Oats, one cargo, Black, at 23s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 48,719 quarters at 59s. 11d., against 51,206 quarters at 50s. 5d. in 1870. The London averages were 60s. 9d. on 1,339 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 24th of June were 564,241 cwt. Wheat, and 120,504 cwt. Flour."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal Trade:

"The weekly report of the Anthracite Coal trade covers a week's business broken by the festivities attendant on the celebration of the Fourth of July. Of course the tonnage is correspondingly reduced. With this exception, the trade is in much the same condition as it has ruled for the past three or four weeks. It is without special feature. The orders are to a moderate extent, and prices are barely maintained. It is not likely there will be much if any change in these respects until after the next public sale of Scranton Coal at New-York, to which event the eyes of all parties interested in the trade are now somewhat anxiously turned. As that sale establishes lower or higher prices, will the market for Coal to a considerable extent be governed. The Reading Railroad's weekly report shows quite a large falling off compared with its report of the previous week, caused mainly by the very general suspension of work on the Fourth. Our abstracts of reports are all for the week ending on the 8th inst. Beginning with the Reading Railroad, it reports a tonnage for the week of 131,511 tons, and for the year 2,619,601 tons, against 1,830,414 tons to the corresponding date last year—showing an increase of 789,187 tons. The shipments by the Schuylkill Canal for the week, were 25,385 tons, and for the season, 353,820 tons, against 89,048 tons to same date last year, showing an increase of 264,272 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week reports a tonnage of 65,456 tons, and for the year 928,164 tons, against 2,013,100 tons to corresponding date last year—showing a decrease of 1,084,936 tons. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 83,090 tons, and for the year 396,032 tons, against 1,270,750 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 874,718 tons. The tonnage from Shamokin for the week was 8,690 tons, and for the year 316,880 tons, against 175,300 tons to corresponding time last year—showing an increase of 141,590 tons. The shipments by the Lehigh Navigation, and the tonnage over the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for the week was 54,720 tons, and for the season 630,045 tons, against 735,421 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 105,376 tons. Included in the above tonnage for the week 21,871 tons were by the canal, and for the season 126,503 tons, against 219,832 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 93,329 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company reports a tonnage for the week of 23,366 tons, and for the year 178,089 tons, against 582,263 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 404,174 tons. The Delaware and Hudson Company reports a tonnage for the week of 50,534 tons, and for the year 479,385 tons, against 1,154,431 tons to same time last year—showing a decrease of 675,046 tons. Adding to these reports the production of some other sources of small supply of coal, and deducting the tonnage doubled on different roads, we find the Anthracite tonnage for the week ending with the 8th inst. amounted to the 373,683 tons, and for the year to 4,948,220 tons, against 7,355,925 tons to the same date last year, being a decrease in the tonnage of Anthracite Coal of 2,605,705 tons. The production of Bituminous Coal for the week was 55,237 tons, and for the year 1,110,020 tons, against 800,131 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 300,889 tons. The total production of all kinds of Coal for the week was 428,920 tons, and for the year 6,058,240 tons, against 8,354,056 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 2,295,816 tons. Prices by the cargo rule steady, as follows: Schuylkill red ash at $4 75@$5; white ash lump, $4 25; steam-boat, $4 25; broken, $4 25@$4 40; egg and stove, $4 25@$4 50; chesnut, $3 25@$3 30. Shenandoah lump, $—; steam-boat, $—; broken, $4 40; egg and stove, $4 50@$4 75; chesnut, $4. At Richmond vessels are in fair supply at $2 35@$2 45 to Boston, Charlestown and immediate vicinity, $2 to Newport, $2 to Providence, $1 75 to Bridgeport, $2 to New-Bedford and $1 35@$1 40 to New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Williamsburg and Jersey City. The orders for Lehigh Coal, we are informed, are in advance of the supply of Coal, and prices are reported firm. For Schuylkill coal the market is a little unsettled. Some shippers have orders in advance of the supply, while with others trade is a little slack. The supply of Coal at Port Richmond has increased somewhat within the past week, partly in consequence of a slackened demand and partly because of a short supply of vessels in port, in consequence of a goodly number of vessels being wind-bound outside of the Capes. There is some little movements in the retail trade, domestic consumers having commenced to put in their next Winter's fuel. Our local trade is competed for with more than usual earnestness, and prices in consequence are fluctuating widely, much depending on the quality of the Coal offered.

Our statement covers the Coal movement for the week to the 8th inst. For the week ending on the 15th inst. the tonnage, it is known, was greatly larger. Independent of the fact that there were six full days for business, it is known that the various coal and railway companies made extraordinary efforts for moving Coal to tide-water, and at present the traffic is much brisker than in any previous season. During last week, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company added two trains to their road of one hundred cars each, making twelve hundred cars daily, with an aggregate carrying capacity of six thousand tons of Coal a day. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company are receiving eight thousand and the Morris Canal two thousand tons per day by these three highways. With a market for Coal even the present immense Coal tonnage may be increased."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY offer peculiar inducements to judicious investors.

1. The Road is under experienced, conservative and honorable management. The Company is one of the strongest and most reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, with a well-established credit and possessing property and franchises of great value.

2. There is ample security for the entire mortgage, already existing in completed Road, Equipments and work done.

3. The regular and prompt payment of interest and the security of the principal are beyond question.

4. It is an old and successful Road, with 227 miles now in profitable operation, and 100 miles additional nearly completed, extending itself in response to the demands of commerce, AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE OHIO, and for the accommodation of the immense mineral resources along its line.

5. The traffic necessary to render its extension profitable does not depend on a slow future development, *but an enormous and profitable trade is already waiting for and inviting it.*

6. The Loan is sufficient in amount to become widely known, popular and marketable, while it will be but a slight tax upon the great earning capabilities of the Road.

The exchange of Five-Twenties for these Bonds may be made with entire safety, and will now yield a profit of over 20 per cent.

Price until further notice, 90 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500, $100.

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ JULY INVESTMENTS.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the country.

☞ RONDOUT AND OSWEGO

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Coupons payable in gold, January and July, for sale at 90, CURRENCY, and accrued interest, by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 17, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	33	Moss, bales	197
Broom-corn, bales	8	Tar, bbls.	58
Bees-wax, pks.	12	Pitch, bbls.	12
Cotton, bales	4,361	Resin, bbls.	3,434
Cotton-seed, bags	3,147	Pork, pks.	23
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	137	Beef, pks.	179
Copper, bbls.	303	Cut-meats, pks.	40
Copper, cakes	617	Grease, pks.	92
Eggs, bbls.	1,129	Lard, pks.	311
Flour, bbls.	17,353	Stearine, pks.	90
Wheat, bushels	99,827	Butter, pks.	2,093
Corn, bushels	127,903	Cheese, pks.	5,028
Oats, bushels	19,425	Tallow, pks.	79
Beans, bbls.	6	Pea-nuts, bags	128
Corn-meal, bags	225	Skins, bales	189
Hemp, bales	26	Spelter, pieces	396
Hops, bales	293	Tobacco, hhds.	806
Hides, No.	7,231	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,787
Hides, bales	60	Whisky, bbls.	100
Leather, sides	8,116	Wool, bales	1,924
Lead, pigs	350		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Italy*, for Liverpool—1,079 bbls. Flour, 15,782 bushels Corn, 38,578 bushels Wheat, 19 cases Sewing-machines, 3,286 boxes Cheese, 607 hhds. Tobacco, 287 bales Cotton, 61 pks. Tobacco, 4,800 Staves, 545 bales Skins.

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—2,691 boxes Cheese, 189 bags Regulus, 134 pks. Tobacco, 288 bales Hops, 24 cases Bark, 15,776 bushels Corn, 6 bales Skins, 30 bales Cotton, 23,622 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Sidonian*, for Glasgow—13,557 bushels Wheat, 1,732 bbls. Flour, 1,200 boxes Cheese, 15,796 bushels Corn, 50 tcs. Lard, 40 cases Tobacco.

By the bark *Everhard*, for Bremen—2,500 bbls. Petroleum, 6,550 cases Petroleum.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—11,726 bushels Rye, 7,908 bushels Corn, 190 bales Tobacco, 172 hhds. Tobacco, 450 tcs. Lard, 20 bales Furs and Skins, 500 bags Clover-seed, 20 cases Spermaceti, 249 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 6 tcs. Casings, 155 boxes Cheese, 60 boxes Bacon.

By the brig *Ceres*, for Elsinore and orders—2,080 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *M. E. Rowland*, for Marseilles—69 hhds. Tobacco, 564 cases Drugs, 70 boxes Bellies, 50 boxes Shoulders, 4,098 Staves, 325 tcs. Lard, 220 pks. Tallow, 60 bags Seed, 15 casks Bark.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7@$7 50 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at old prices.

COFFEE—There has been a good inquiry for Rio and Santos at very firm prices; sales 3,051 bags Rio, by the *Century*, 1,000 bags do., by the *William Gordon*, 995 bags do., by the *Ptolemy*, and 1,000 bags Santos, by the *E. Sheen*, on private terms. The receipts of Rio during the week have been 6,141 bags; sales 10,046 bags; stock, as made up this evening by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 99,830 bags here, and 184,758 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary, 10¼c.@10¾c.; fair, 11c.@11¼c.; good, 11½c.@11¾c.; and prime, 12¼c.@12½c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., usual credits. Other kinds have been firm and inactive. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10¼c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been in light demand, but quoted very firm.

COTTON—There has been a very dull trade noted for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing more or less nominal; sales, 288 bales, including 24 bales to shippers, 227 bales to spinners, and 37 bales to speculators; for forward delivery a moderate business has been reported, with a further yielding of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. in values; sales, 13,450 bales, basis Low Middling, including Saturday evening, for July, 100 bales at 19⅞c.; August, 100 bales at 20¼c., 400 bales at 20 3-16c., 500 bales at 20⅛c.; September, 200 bales at 20c., 800 bales at 19⅞c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 19c.; December, 200 bales at 19c., 300 bales at 18⅞c.; and today for July, 200 bales at 19⅞c.; 100 bales at 19¾c.; August, 200 bales at 20 1-16c., 1,200 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 3,900 bales at 19⅞c., 900 bales at 19 13-16c., 500 bales at 19¾c.; September, 100 bales at 19⅝c., 2,400 bales at 19⅝c., 50 bales at 19½c., 100 bales at 19 9-16c.; October and November, 100 bales each at 18⅞c., together; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 18⅞c., together; November, 100 bales at 18⅞c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales July for 100 bales August. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July 20c., August 20.18c., September, 20.04c., November 18.93c. The receipts at this port today were 4,361 bales, including 4,110 bales from New-Orleans, 72 bales from Norfolk, 50 bales from Savannah, 95 bales from Newbern, and 34 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	18	18⅛
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20⅜	20⅜	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛	22⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,361
Receipts last week	6,570
Receipts since the preceding week	8,741
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,058,091
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	317
Exports since Sept. 1	607,756
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	58,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports thus far this week with comparisons:

	Saturday. Bales.	Monday. Bales.	Thus far last week, includ'g today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	380	40	1,328	3,100	301
New-Orleans	928	555	1,828	6,683	1,743
Mobile	289	331	510	730	409
Savannah	50	215	635	929	1,798
Charleston	62	287	281	1,312	982
Wilmington	70		50	257	
Norfolk	222	95	407	863	562
Baltimore	78	123	231	405	320
New-York	54	128	682	1,009	912
Boston		18	52	79	295
Various				C.P.120	
Total	2,133	1,843	6,004	15,493	7,322
This day last week	3,244	2,760	Vs. 120	15,493	
This day last year	965	1,609			7,322
Total since Sept. 1					3,907,340
Same time last year					2,865,655

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have been very quiet, as a rule, within our former range.

FEATHERS—Have been quoted steady, but have been without movement of importance.

FISH—There has been a pretty fair jobbing trade reported, with a fair show of steadiness in values.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quite dull within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very slack request, within our previous range, buyers having the advantage. The main call has been for good Shipping Extras, for which bids were reported of $5 80@$5 85 for lines. Holders, however, were generally asking $6, delivered. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,850 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 15; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 50@$5 90, chiefly at $5 85; Good to Fancy at $5 90@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 40@$5 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 90 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 65@$4 60
Sour Flour	4 65@ 5 45
Superfine State and Western	4 60@ 5 15
Extra State	5 50@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 50@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 00@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at unchanged prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $4@$5 50 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Corn-meal has been rather more active at $3 40@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls.

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 70
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@ 4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been less active. There has been a good inquiry, chiefly from export buyers, for Spring, prime samples of which have been quoted about a cent a bushel dearer and not offered freely. The dealings have been mainly in No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 41, mostly at $1 40 for sailing-vessel grades, which were not plenty; and at $1 32@$1 38, mostly at $1 35@$1 36 for steamer grades, which constituted the bulk of the offering. No. 1 Spring was scarce and held with confidence, though inactive; a boat-load of prime Milwaukee was placed at $1 43½ ₱ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat was slow of sale and depressed in price, on a more liberal supply, with $1 45@$1 52 given as the extremes for fair ordinary to very choice, chiefly at $1 45@$1 47 ₱ bushel. White Wheat was dull and irregular in value, with some increase in the offerings, especially of the poorer grades. New crop Amber Wheat was lightly dealt in, mainly at $1 45@$1 46 ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 45@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 45@$1 52, chiefly at $1 45@$1 47; No. 1 Spring at $1 43½; No. 2 Spring, $1 40@$1 41, afloat; Soft do., $1 32@$1 38; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 63; Red and Amber State, $1 45@$1 48; New White Southern (nominally) at $1 60@$1 65; New Amber do. at $1 45@$1 46 ₱ bushel. There has been a good, though less active, trade reported in Corn, which opened strong in price, on a restricted offering of prime samples, but closed a trifle cheaper, with a downward tendency, with holders evincing more eagerness to place stock. The dealings have been chiefly in dry mixed Western at 70½c.@71½c. for average to prime samples, closing at 71c. for prime; 72c. for choice, in lots; and 72½c. for handsome No. 1 Chicago. Yellow and White Corn was dull at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 162,000 bushels, at 67c.@72½c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 71c.@71½c. for dry samples of Canal afloat, and 68c.@70c. for steamer grades, 72c.@74c. for Yellow Western and Southern, 81c.@83c. for White Western, the latter for car lots, and (nominally) 85c. for White Southern. Included in the sales of prime Mixed Western were some 46,000 bushels to speculative buyers at 71c.@71½c. ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and nominal at from 85c.@98c. for ordinary to prime New Western, and $1 05@$1 12 for New State. Barley-malt has been very quiet at from 90c.@$1 36 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 06@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been in less request and the poorer grades have been quoted a shade lower on a freer offering. White Oats have been very scarce and held above the views of buyers. The few lots sold were under the grade of prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,500 bushels at 63c.@71c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 64c.@64½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 63c. for damaged do.; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 68c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 1,079 bbls. Flour, 62,200 bushels Wheat and 31,558 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 1,732 bbls. Flour, 13,557 bushels Wheat and 15,796 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 7,908 bushels Corn and 11,726 bushels Rye for Bremen. And from Philadelphia, 21,687 bushels Corn for Great Yarmouth. The floating supply of Grain on the New-York canals comprises 527,860 bushels Wheat, 1,979,062 bushels Corn, 181,442 bushels Oats and 23,837 bushels Malt.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	June 26, 1871. Bushels.	July 3, 1871. Bushels.	July 10, 1871. Bushels.	July 17, 1871. Bushels.
Wheat	209,619	321,855	386,163	462,650
Corn	196,465	346,816	634,964	789,470
Rye	107,558	98,235	96,945	87,379
Oats	259,432	251,964	274,093	227,691
Malt	167,183	153,101	129,541	221,712
Peas	35,850	34,199	33,293	36,284

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet since our last, at from 65c.@$1 65 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been firm in price, but not in much demand.

HOPS—Continue in request and quoted steady at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 293 bales; exports, 288 bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—There has been a fair inquiry for most kinds of stock, without any material alteration in price.

LEATHER—The receipts of Sole have been gaining on the demand, but prices have been maintained, and holders have not been eager to place stock. There has been a good inquiry for Union Crop, which has been scarce and firm. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, good damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c.

METALS—The feature of the market today has been the improvement in Pig-tin, caused, in part, by the advices by cable of an advance in the London market of £2 10 on English; sales have been reported here of 2,000 slabs Straits at 35c.@35¼c., now held at 35½c., gold; and 20 tons English at 34½c., now held at 35c., gold, ₱ lb. Plate-tin has been held with increased confidence, though not active. Copper has been firm and in demand. Iron, though steady, has been without movement of importance. Lead, Spelter and Zinc remain as last noticed.

MOLASSES—The market has been dull and quoted heavy since our last. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 36c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull, since our last, on the nominal basis of $2 12½@$3 25 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,434 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in slack demand at 49c.@49½c., closing at 49c., and showing a weaker market; sales, 180 bbls; also, 100 bbls., seller August, at 47c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 49c.@49½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 95@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 25@$3 75; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very slow inquiry for all kinds, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers, though the offerings of Oil have not been extensive. The export call has been unusually tame.....Crude in bulk has been quiet and heavy at 14⅛c.@14¼c. for early delivery. Shipping Crude has been quite dull at 18¾c.@19c. here, and 18⅞c.@18¾c. at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon.....The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 1,340 bbls.....From the Creek, the advices have been of a spiritless movement, on the basis of $4 75@$4 80 for Lower, and $4 55@$4 60 for Upper Road deliveries, various options. The export clearances of Crude from Philadelphia were 145,518 gallons for Marseilles.....Refined Oil has been in limited request, as a rule, and prices have been quoted weak and drooping. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 6,100 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 25¼c., and 1,000 bbls. do. at Philadelphia, at about 25½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,200 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,500 bbls. and 6,550 cases for Bremen; and 2,080 bbls. for Elsinore and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, continues very dull at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at 9½c.@9¾c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c., in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet since our last, yet without any marked changes in values. The offerings have been comparatively limited, at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$14 87 for New Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a limited inquiry noted for Western, on the basis of $14 87, seller August; sales, 1,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue quiet but steady at from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue in light demand at 12¼c.@13½c. for Hams, 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 14c.@15½c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, 7c.@7½c. for Dry-salted Bellies, 8c.@8½c. for Clear do., ₱ lb.; sales equal to 90 pks. Bacon continues dull and nominal at 7¼c.@7½c. for old Long Clear, 8c. for old Short Rib, 8¼c.@8½c. for Short Clear, 8¼c.@8½c. for Fancy Cuts. Lard has been in moderate demand, partly for shipment, at a shade stronger prices. Sales have been reported of 600 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@11c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11c. for Western Steam, and 10c.@10½c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. new Western Steam, seller December and January, at 10½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in light request at old figures; sales have been reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue quiet at from $18@$26 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl.; sales 75 bbls. Butter has been moderately inquired for, including State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,093 pks. Cheese has been in limited request at from 9c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@11½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 5,028 boxes.

RICE—Has been in light demand, but steady in price, including Carolina at $8 25@$8 75, and Rangoon at $6 87½@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted firm, on a fair jobbing trade.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 5,500 bags by the *L. S. Wylis*, were sold at $2 27½, gold, ₱ bushel, with 60 days' credit. Market otherwise very dull.

SUGARS—The demand has been on a moderate scale for Raw, and the tendency of prices has been slightly downward, on freer offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,284 hhds. at 9¼c. for fairly fair, to 9⅞c. for prime Refining Cuba; about 9¼c. for Martinique, 9⅜c.@9¾c. for Refining Porto Rico, 10c.@10⅛c. for Grocery do., 10¼c.@10¾c. for Grocery Cuba, and 11¼c. for Demerara, ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9 5-16c.@9 11-16c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅜c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@10¼c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand at 11c.@13¼c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been steady, but not active. Sales have been reported of 135,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c.; also, 55,000 lbs. Stearine at 10⅛c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request at unchanged rates, with sales reported of 200 bbls., mainly at 94½c., for iron-bound pks., but including small lots at 95c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a limited movement in most lines since our last. The demand for Grain room has been moderate, with rates quoted a fraction stronger, particularly by steam, for Liverpool. The offerings of most other kinds of produce have been on a restricted scale at about former figures. There has been a slow movement in the way of charters, the bids not having been satisfactory to ship-owners. Grain vessels attracted less attention. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in slack request. Some call was noted for vessels for general cargo. For Liverpool the reported engagements included small lots of Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 23,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 8d.; 15,500 bushels Grain, by do., at 8¼d. for Corn, or 8¾d. for Wheat, which were the closing quotations; 150 pks. Lard, &c., by steam, at 25s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s.; 75 hhds. Tallow, mostly by sail, at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 100 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For London, 23,000 bushels Grain, by sail, on part at 7½d. ₱ bushel. Also, a British bark of 613 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8d. ₱ bushel. For Stettin, a North German bark of 360 tons register, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Gottenberg, a North German schooner of 240 tons register, with 1,100 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For the British Provinces, a British bark of 431 tons register, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For St. Martin's, an American brig of 339 tons register, from Philadelphia, with general cargo, on private terms. For New-Orleans, an American bark of 551 tons register, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Boston, an American bark of 594 tons register, from Philadelphia, reported on owner's account.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 17, 1871.

Trade yesterday at Weehawken Yards was very slow, and sales were only effected at low rates. The quality of the horned Cattle on sale was poor; prices ranged from 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.; weights from 5¾@7¾ cwt., on 54@56 lbs. to the cwt. net; one lot of inferior Texan Steers sold at 4½c. ₱ lb., live weight 10 cwt. This forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, horned Cattle sold from 10c.@13c. ₱ lb.; the quality was generally fair; weights from 5@8 cwt. on 56 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows continue dull; extreme range of prices, $40@$75 ₱ head. Veals slower in demand than heretofore: range of prices, 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs are firm, with quite a quick demand for choice Lambs. Sheep range from 5⅛c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb.; Lambs from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Hogs quiet at from 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb., live weight; 6c.@6⅛c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., City dressed.

SALES TODAY.

W. SIGEL sold for N. MORRIS 67 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 66 Steers, Illinois thin Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 33 Steers, Illinois coarse Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. MYER sold for N. MORRIS 59 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. HEALY & SEALY sold for selves 33 Steers, Ohio plain Cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. & D. WEIXELL sold for selves, 90 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 72 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, from 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. WHEELER sold for T. & D. WEIXELL 75 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 79 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves 64 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. THOMPSON sold 100 Steers, Illinois, ordinary but fat Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. @8 cwt.; 36 Steers, Missouri rough Cattle, from 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight, 7 cwt.; 67 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 31 Steers, Ohio, from common to fair, 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for WM. SCALLONS 97 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also for T. D. YOUMANS 51 Steers, Illinois thin Cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. FITCH sold 185 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold for self, 58 Steers, mixed Ohios and Illinois, good fat Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 1 Veal, weight 280 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 14 Sheep, weight 1,430 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 167 Lambs, weight 10,030 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 72 Lambs, weight 4,160 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 84 Lambs, weight 4,905 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 480 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 176 Veals, weight 10,080 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 63 Sheep, weight 3,740 lbs., at $5 09¼ ₱ cwt.; 196 Sheep, weight 17,680 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,200 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 196 Sheep, weight 14,550 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 69 Lambs, weight 4,920 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 394 Lambs, weight 26,800 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 120 Sheep, weight 11,200 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for the week ending July 17, 1871, 1,860 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 1 Veal. Western stock, 9 Cows, 862 Sheep, 211 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market for week ending July 17, 1871, 10,392 Sheep and Lambs, 13 Cows, 10 head of horned Cattle, 636 Veals.

Weekly report of sales effected at Chamberlin's Yard, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street: 2,860 Sheep and Lambs. Range of prices for Sheep, 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Range of prices for Lambs, 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.; 10 Beeves, from 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; 34 Cows and Calves sold together, from $45@$60@$75 ₱ head; 780 Veals from 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 17.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 16@$1 17¼, cash; $1 17¼@$1 17¾, seller July; in the afternoon unsettled; $1 16½@$1 16¾, seller July; $1 17, cash; $1 10½@1 10¾, seller August. CORN active; advanced 1c.; No. 2 mixed, 51⅛c., cash or seller July; 51¼c., seller August; in the afternoon quiet and weak, 50⅝c.@50⅞c., seller August; 51c.@51½c., seller July. OATS quiet but firm; advanced ⅛c.@¼c.; No. 2, 49½c. RYE easier; No. 2, 59c.@60c. BARLEY, quiet; 75c. cash or seller August and September. HIGHWINES held firmly at 91c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; Mess Pork closed at $14 37½@$14 50 cash; $14 62½ seller August; Hogs a shade firmer, $4@$4 75. Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 16,700 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 329,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 6,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—COTTON dull; prices nominal, 19½c. FLOUR steady, with moderate demand; Superfine Winter, $4@$4 25; Extra Winter, $4 50; Double Extra Winter, $5@$5 30. WHEAT—Demand fair and market firm; No. 3 Red Fall, on elevator, $1 15; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 24@$1 25. CORN dull, and prices have declined; bulk, mixed, on track, 48c.; do., sacked, 58½c.@59½c. OATS dull and drooping; New bulk on track, 40c.@42c.; do., sacked, 50c.@52c.; Old, sacked, 55c.@58c. BARLEY dull; Fall, 70c. RYE dull, and prices have declined 55c.@60c. WHISKY steady, 92c. TOBACCO firm. HEMP dull and unchanged. BAGGING, on orders, at 20c. PORK lower; jobbing and order lots $15@$15 50. BACON dull; jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. LARD dull, 10c.@10¼c. Live HOGS in good demand, $3 75@$4 10. CATTLE quiet, $4@$5 50 for good to extra. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 2,600 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—COTTON—Small business; Middling Uplands, 20¾c.@21c.; do. Orleans, 21¼c. Quercitron BARK steady; No. 1 at $32. FLOUR dull and drooping; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25 for Spring Wheat; other grades unchanged. WHEAT quiet; old Red Western, $1 50@$1 53; new Red Southern, $1 39@$1 45. RYE unchanged. CORN dull; Yellow, 72½c.@73c.; Mixed Western, 71c. OATS in limited request at 64c.@65c. GROCERIES held firmly, but small business. PROVISIONS—Small business; Mess PORK, $15 50. LARD, 10½c.@10¾c. PETROLEUM weak, but prices unchanged. WHISKY quiet; Ohio, in iron, 94½c.; State, 93c. BEEVES very dull this week and ½c. lower; sales 2,800 head at 7½c.@8c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6c.@7c. for Fair to Good; 4c.@5½c. ₱ lb. for Common. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 12,000 head at 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. HOGS higher; sales 2,650 head at $6 75@$7 75 ₱ cwt.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—COTTON dull, tending downward; Middling, 20½c.; net receipts, 123 bales; gross, 250 bales; exports, coastwise, 110 bales; sales, 87 bales; stock, 1,009 bales. FLOUR dull and weak; City Mills declined 25c.; Howard-street Superfine, $4@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT dull and lower; White, $1 35@$1 55; Amber, $1 50@$1 55; good to prime Red, $1 38@$1 45; Common to Fair, $1 20@$1 35. CORN dull; stock scarce; Southern White, 78c.@78c.; do. Yellow, 72c.@73c.; Mixed Western, 70c. OATS more steady; New Southern, 58c.@60c.; Old Western, 59c. Mess PORK steady at $15 50@$16. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 7½c.; Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17c.@17½c. WHISKY quiet at 94c.@94½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17.—RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 152,000 bushels Wheat, 406,000 bushels Corn, 1,760 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—40,000 bushels Wheat, 312,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats. Canal FREIGHTS firm—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 7c., to New-York. GRAIN in store—135,000 bushels Wheat, 940,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT heavy and entirely nominal: sales of 8,000 bushels Red Winter new Ohio, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN active and steady; sales 104,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 60c.; 16,000 bushels do. at 60½c.; 24,000 bushels, to arrive, at 60c. OATS scarce and firm; sales, 16,000 bushels at 60c.@61c. RYE and BARLEY neglected. SEEDS—Sales 200 bushels Timothy at $4. PORK quiet at $15. LARD quiet at 10½c. HIGHWINES nominally 93c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 17.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls; $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 50 for double Extra. WHEAT scarce and quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 35. CORN quiet; sales of two cars at 65½c. OATS—None in market. BARLEY, RYE, PEAS, quiet. CORN-MEAL $1 50 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour 30c., Wheat 7¼c., Corn 6¾ to New-York; Lumber $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—22,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 3,039,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—14,500 bushels Wheat, 10,700 bushels Corn, 1,746,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c. FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; new Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull and drooping; new Red, $1 20@$1 24. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS quiet and weak at 50c.@53c. BARLEY unchanged and quiet; Fall, 80c.@90c. RYE dull and drooping; Old, 85c.@90c. PORK dull and nominal; $14 75 asked. LARD firm, demand light; sales at 10¼c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; asking 5¼c. for Shoulders, 7c. for Sides, 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7½c. for Clear Sides. BACON dull and drooping; sales of Shoulders at 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides held at 8¾c. TOBACCO—Demand fair; market firm. WHISKY firm, with a fair demand at 91c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 33 offered; $1 34 asked; No. 3 do., $1 23; Amber Michigan held at $1 25; $1 24 offered; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 26; No. 1 Red held at $1 27; $1 26 offered; sales of old at $1 35; No. 2 do. old, $1 31, New, $1 24; rejected Red, $1 10. Corn dull and unchanged; high Mixed, 57½c.; low Mixed sold at 57c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2, 55½c.; Michigan, 57c.; Neglected, 48c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged; Wheat to Buffalo 3c., to Oswego 5½c.@6c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn and 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, and 10,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—FLOUR firm; Extra Spring, $5 15@$5 35. WHEAT advanced; No. 2, $1 16½; No. 1, $1 18. OATS firm at 50c. CORN dull; No. 2 Mixed, 51½c. RYE lower; No. 1, 62½c. BARLEY quiet and weak. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS dull; Wheat to Buffalo by lake, 4¼c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17.—COTTON dull; prices nominal, 20c.; receipts, 196 bales; shipments, 335 bales. FLOUR dull and drooping, $4 50@$7 50. CORN dull, and a shade lower, 71c.@72c. OATS dull and unchanged; 65c.@66c. LARD dull; prices nominal. PORK dull and unchanged, $16. BACON quiet and weak; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—Nothing to report in WHEAT. RYE dull and nominal. CORN in good request, with a limited supply offering; sales, 8,100 bushels Western Mixed, in lots, afloat, at 73c. BARLEY-MALT—Country-made freely offered, but no buyers. OATS steady, but dull; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, in store, at 64c.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—TOBACCO extremely active and high; sales 73 hhds. COTTON dull and declined; Middling, 20¼c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and weak. Mess PORK, $15. BACON unchanged. LARD unchanged. HAMS unchanged. WHISKY quiet and steady at 91c.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—FLOUR quiet and weak. WHEAT declined 1c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 23. CORN quiet and weak; declined 1c.; high Mixed, 63c. OATS declined 1c.; 57c. Refined PETROLEUM dull and heavy, 24c.; Crude dull at $5 50.

DETROIT, July 17.—WHEAT neglected; No. 1 White, seller September, $1 28. CORN steady, with moderate demand; No. 1 at 61c. OATS in good demand at full prices; No. 1 at 57c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 555 bales, gross, 682 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,777 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 61,470 bales.

GALVESTON, July 17.—COTTON—Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 40 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,184 bales; coastwise, 2,136 bales; stock 15,253 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 17.—COTTON inactive; prices drooping; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 215 bales; exports, coastwise, 579 bales; stock, 5,265 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 17.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¾c.; exports, coastwise, 66 bales; sales, 87 bales, stock, 1,012 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 287 bales; exports coastwise, 516 bales; stock, 3,951 bales.

BOSTON, July 17.—COTTON dull and prices declining; Middling, 21c.@21½c.; net receipts, 18 bales; gross, 885 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 4,500 bales.

MOBILE, July 17.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 331 bales; exports, coastwise, 22 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 8,945 bales.

NORFOLK, July 17.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 19¼c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 95 bales; exports, coastwise, 103 bales; sales 25 bales; stock, 762 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 17—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼ for money and the account. American Securities opened. 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92¼; 1865, 92¼; 1867, 91¼. 10-40s, 91¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93¼@93⅜ for money and the account. United States 10-40 Bonds, 91¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for money and the account. American Securities closed, 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92¼; 1865, 92¼; 1867, 91¼; 10-40s, 91¼.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 17.—The Bourse—Rentes, 55f. 77c.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—10½ A. M.—COTTON opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—Market easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales are now estimated at only 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. WHEAT—California White, 11s. 6d.; Red Spring, 10s. 4d.@10s. 6d.; Red Winter, 11s. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 31s. 3d. CHEESE, 54s.

Evening.—BACON, 36s. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, July 17—5 P. M.—SUGAR, afloat, closed 30s.@30s. 6d.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 43s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 17.—PETROLEUM, 49½f. for Standard White.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE: OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN ANGEL, and THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Davidge, Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The appointment of the Archbishop of Tours to the Archbishopric of Paris is confirmed. The first half milliard of the German indemnity has not yet been delivered to them, owing to "certain technicalities." A new Thiers organ, *The Salut*, utters a warning cry against Bonapartist intrigues. In a great fire at Rheims yesterday, from the explosion of a quantity of petroleum, fifty persons were killed and wounded, and many buildings in the business portion of the city burned. The *Journal Officiel* states that the explosion in the works of St. Maur, at Vincennes, was accidental, and that six persons were killed and thirty wounded. The health of Paris is now good.... The Emperor of Germany has conferred on the Crown Prince of Saxony the honorary title of Field Marshal. The Catholic Bishops of Germany have been sharply rebuked by the *North German Gazette* for their encroachments on the civil power.... The Police of London have dispersed a meeting in Hyde Park to promote emigration from the United Kingdom, owing to the noise and confusion incident to the proceedings. The Chief of Police of Dublin died on Sunday from wounds received a few days since at the hands of a supposed Fenian. The murderer is under arrest..... Prince GORTCHAKOFF has expressed to the deputation of the American Evangelical Alliance the sympathy of the Czar, with the advancement of the cause of religious liberty in Russia. Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in Poland.

GENERAL.

A terrific tornado, accompanied by thunder, lightning and heavy rain, passed over Vineland, N. J., on Sunday evening. Roofs of houses, trees and fences were destroyed. The most serious losses are the destruction of the Episcopal Church, two railway depots and two dwelling houses. No loss of life is reported.

Gen. PARKER has resigned the Commissionership of the Indian Bureau, on the ground that Congressional legislation has divested it of all its original importance, duties and responsibility, and made the Commissioner a supernumerary officer, his principal duties being simply those of a clerk to a Board of Indian Commissioners operating wholly outside of and independent of the Indian Bureau. The President, with many expressions of friendship, esteem and commendation of his official career, accepts the resignation.

The first race, yesterday, at Saratoga, N. Y., was a race of two miles over eight hurdles, which was won by *Oysterman*, in 4:04¾. At the second hurdle *Sanford* threw his rider, and *Belmont* refused to take the fence. In the second race for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, four horses were entered. *Joe Daniels*, the favorite, won in 1:19¾. *Molly McIntyre* second, and EDWARD THOMPSON's bay filly third. The third race, two miles, for three-year olds, was won by *Mary Clark*, the favorite, in 3:40; *Express* second, and *John Merryman* third.

The negro LOWRY's band of outlaws in Robeson County, North Carolina, have just committed another outrage, by waylaying and killing DANIEL MURDOCK MCLEAN, a prominent citizen, his brother HUGH, thirteen years of age, and wounding ARCHIBALD MCCOLLUM. They fired on their victims from a thick wood. The Sheriff has 150 men in search of them, but their efforts to find have been unsuccessful.

The Regents of the University will hold the eighth annual Convention of the University in the Capitol at Albany, Aug. 1.

The ship *Nahmon*, from Bombay, bound to Penang, foundered in the Indian Ocean recently. Thirty lives were lost.

The lightning storms of the past four or five days have been unusually fatal and destructive. Several deaths from lightning stroke are reported, east, west and south of this City.

SAMUEL MOODY, a well-known horse-dealer of Boston, had his skull fractured by the kick of a horse, yesterday, and will probably die.

Eight prisoners in the jail in Cincinnati, Ohio, passed through a door that had been left open for repairs, on Saturday night, and made their way to the elevator, which they set in motion, and ascended to the upper part of the building, which one of the number had already prepared for their reception, but they were discovered by the jailor in time to prevent their flight.

At Waltham, on Saturday evening, three employes of the American Watch Company named HERBERT DUSTIN, Miss ADA MCEVOY, of Lowell, and Miss ANN CUMMINGS, of Plymouth, N. H., were boating on the Charles River, when the boat was capsized and the young women were drowned.

The Position of the Two Parties.

If the Presidential election were to be held next Fall, all experienced Democrats would be obliged to acknowledge that their party was doomed to failure. The "chapter of accidents," upon which they are obliged to hang most of their hopes, has turned up nothing in their favor. They have not been able to devise any policy which is likely to be of service to them in a contest for power. Their writers hammer away incessantly at the Kuklux bill, for want of something else to talk about, but the public see that the Kuklux bill was intended solely to suppress mob law—and when they remember how nearly the first City in the Union was being surrendered to the mob by the Democrats, they will not be disposed to condemn the firm course taken by the Republican Party. Apart from this subject, and apart from occasional growls about "Protection," the Democrats seem to be absolutely without ideas. The thoughtful class within the party feel completely paralyzed by the incubus of the Tammany faction. It would be a great mistake for anybody to suppose that the opposition to Tammany proceeds solely from the Republican ranks. Thousands of Democrats are ashamed of that degraded clique, and regret the ascendancy which it appears to have gained over their party. The Tammany leaders have sufficient cunning to keep themselves in power, but they lack the ability to deal with a great crisis. And yet they are strong enough to prevent the good men from coming to the front. They are, in reality, doing all they can to insure the success of the Republicans in 1872, and each move they make only fixes them deeper in the hole which they have dug for themselves.

One of the most transparent of their tricks is to represent all their blunders as having arisen from the evil agency of the "Radicals." These dreadful Radicals, it appears, are the cause of the Democrats rushing from one fatal mistake to another. There is something ludicrous about this plea, especially in relation to the events of the past week. The hint was originally thrown out by that very foolish and very dishonest person, Mayor HALL. He suggested that the riots were "inspired from Long Branch,"—that is, by the President. He might as well have said that they were inspired by the Grand Lama or by the man in the moon. Who could have foreseen that the Mayor of a great City would have been mad enough to admit that the lowest class in that City had a right to dictate to any other class? The fact is that the Republican papers threw cold water, as the saying goes, on the Orangemen's procession, on the ground that no section of foreign-born inhabitants have a right to bring their feuds into this country. But when the ultra-Catholics said, "You *shall* not hold your processions here, while we will have as many processions as we like," everybody saw that a totally different question had been introduced, and the true American feeling at once found expression. Mayor HALL is utterly incapable of understanding public opinion. The people will submit to be robbed by the Tammany Ring, but they will *not* allow public liberties to be infringed, nor will they allow any outrage to be attempted on the great principles of republican government. They draw the line here, and HALL and his friends could not see it. They think that there is no abuse to which the public will not readily submit, nor do they seem to have been taught any lesson by the events of last week. The Mayor sneers at the "principle" vindicated, though only at the eleventh hour, in Gov. HOFFMAN's proclamation. You cannot beat it into his head that there can possibly be any principle in the world for which it is worth while to make a resolute stand. He goes about telling the reporters that the authorities of this City are not able to "cope with mob force"—about as imprudent and dangerous a statement as any man in authority could well make. If the Mayor really thinks what he says, he ought to keep his opinion to himself, and make room for some man who will know better how to use the force at his disposal for the defense of the public. It would be a fine thing if Superintendent KELSO were to be constantly proclaiming that a mob could slaughter citizens in the streets, and sack private houses, whenever they felt disposed, and that the authorities could offer no effective interference. That is what the Mayor is doing, and it only affords another proof of his unfitness for his position.

The Tammany leaders overrate the ingenuity of the Radicals. The latter never could have supposed that HALL and his friends would have been fools enough to issue an order which would be certain to set every decent man in the community against them. A triumph of this kind, if it is to be regarded as a triumph, could only have been accomplished by the incurable stupidity of the Democrats themselves. In large cities they rely for support upon a mob which they have shown they are unable to control. They have raised up a force which is too much for them. The Mayor has openly avowed that he does not care for the opinion of Americans, because Americans in this City do not decide elections. Perhaps he will change his opinion about that the next time he offers himself for Mayor. It is a great pity that the people are not to have an opportunity of pronouncing judgment upon him next Fall. But his time will come—and in the meanwhile the other Democratic leaders are working very hard for the Republicans. They originate no policy which commends itself to the common sense of the country. They merely show that if they can succeed in gaining Federal authority, they will use it at the dictation of the turbulent classes, and that the country will never be at peace until they are once more turned out. The disturbances of the past week seriously affected trade. What would become of the commercial interests if the Democrats succeeded in letting loose all the elements of disorder, North and South, as they assuredly would do if they carried the elections? The simple way of avoiding the trouble of turning them out after 1872 is to keep them out now, and we believe it will be found that the people have made up their minds to adopt that course, and thus protect themselves from disasters of which we have only had a slight warning.

A Cleverer Rogue than Rulloff.

People resort to Chicago for divers reasons. Some go for curiosity, others on business, and not a few are attracted by the peculiar facilities it offers for divorce. The attraction which the city had for ALFRED ZIEGENMEYER appears to have been the presumed safety which it offered for the commission of murder. It may seem strange that he overlooked the unrivaled advantages offered by New-York for the quiet gratification of his tastes. As the fruits of his crime had to be gathered in this City, it is probable that the selection of Chicago involved no invidious reflection upon our pre-eminence in this respect, but was merely the necessary result of the peculiar circumstances attending the business in hand. As the extraordinary record of the death of GUMBLETON and his personation by his friend and convicted murderer, ZIEGENMEYER, have been already partially narrated in these columns, it is only necessary to supply the full connection of its details.

In April, 1870, an Irishman named WILLIAM GUMBLETON came to New-York, bringing with him a sum equal to about $8,000 in gold. This he lodged with the Banking-house of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., in this City, and obtained a letter of credit for the deposit. About the beginning of May, he went to Baltimore, and shortly after his arrival there formed the acquaintance of a German named ALFRED ZIEGENMEYER, who had come from his native Brunswick to this country some three years before. These two became fast friends, and, according to the statement of the latter, were accustomed to go shooting, down Chesapeake Bay, two or three times a week. Both were employed as telegraph operators by a company, which, according to ZIEGENMEYER's story, "broke up" about the month of October last. The German was young and ingenuous in appearance—so much so that his counsel took frequent occasion in the course of the trial just closed to designate him as a "boy" and a "child." The Irishman was impulsive and confiding, as is the manner of his countrymen, and shared the common weakness for stimulants. He had evidently made his friend ZIEGENMEYER fully acquainted with his private affairs, including his dispostion of the $8,000 and the letter of credit which he held in lieu of this sum.

In the beginning of November the pair of attached friends were out of employment, and had sundry consultations about their future movements. On some pretense or other ZIEGENMEYER induced GUMBLETON to set out with him for Chicago. That this was the first move in a scheme designed to end in murder and robbery, appears evident from the fact that ZIEGENMEYER told a man who knew both himself and his intended victim, that he was about to set out alone for Richmond, Va. About the middle of November the two arrived in Chicago. They boarded together till Saturday, the 19th of November, and on the evening of that day both went out together. That night they parted forever. The waters of Lake Michigan closed over one, and the other returned on Monday morning to his boarding-house to say that his friend GUMBLETON had started for New-York, and that he was about to follow. Having secured GUMBLETON's baggage, and labeled it with the dead man's name, ZIEGENMEYER moved, not to New-York, but to another part of Chicago. Here he assumed the name of GUMBLETON, and under this name disposed of some of the effects of his murdered friend. Under this name also, he applied to two real estate agents professing that he wanted to buy a farm. This move was perhaps the most adroit of all the series of ZIEGENMEYER's villianies. He had before this transmitted to BLAKE BROTHERS a highly business-like letter, inclosing a forged indorsement of GUMBLETON's letter of credit. Even after this dodge had succeeded, the ingenious German had of course to employ somebody to identify him, so that the check sent him in return could be collected. This the real estate men, intent on a bargain, were in due time ready to do. Getting a certificate for the money, and having again forged GUMBLETON's name to secure some baggage he had left at the depot, ZIEGENMEYER obtained European exchange at another bank in his own name, and proceeded to New-York to take passage to Bremen. On the day of his departure, he made an appointment with the real estate men, at the railroad depot, for St. Louis, where, having served his purpose, they of course waited for him in vain.

ZIEGENMEYER's arrest in Germany, his extradition and indictment in Chicago, are recent events. His trial closed on Friday last, with the verdict, accompanied by the sentence of the jury, according to the legal practice of Illinois. As the case at present stands, ZIEGENMEYER, instead of being permitted to go into the starch business, as his intention was, in Hanover, is condemned to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. A local journal remarks that "the conviction will stand as a wholesome guarantee to strangers, as well as citizens, that they shall not be murdered with impunity in Chicago." It may, however, be too early to congratulate New-York on this defeat of a rival to her reputation for affording unexampled facilities for murder without punishment. ZIEGENMEYER thinks he will get a new trial, and is wonderfully sanguine as to its result. It deserves to be recorded of this remarkable young man that he found no fault with the witnesses who testified against him, but that he expressed a very decided opinion that "next time" he hoped to get a more intelligent jury. As he tersely puts it, "men who do not read newspapers in this age are not worth much." The public prosecutor of Chicago claimed that the condemned man was cleverer than RULLOFF. We are inclined to think that his protest against the absurd method of selecting jurymen on the sheet of blank paper theory, is entitled to much greater public consideration than any of the wonderful discoveries of our lamented philologist.

The Shadow and Substance of Reform.

Perhaps the most novel of complaints is that which we find made against the Republican Party in the letter of a distinguished Democrat. It is that no sooner does the Democratic Party declare in favor of a measure of reform, than the Republican Party adopts it. The Democratic Party does not know the meaning of the word reform. It has never, since questions at all similar to those now at issue have occupied the attention of parties in this country, undertaken a genuine reform. It first depraved the civil service by the application of the detestable doctrine, "To the victor belong the spoils." It first employed the positions of trust in the Government to further the worst schemes of its leaders, as, in the Administration of BUCHANAN, it dismantled the forts, scattered the fleet, and distributed arms for the benefit of the rebels. The offensive doctrine that the acceptance of office binds the office-holder to utter subservience to party orders, was originated by the Democratic Party, and one of its Cabinet officers openly excused his acts of treachery and meanness by the now-famous phrase, "I eat the President's bread and butter." Therefore, when now the Democratic Party clamor for reform in general, or for any specific reform, the humbug is too transparent to deceive any one.

The Republican Party in the prime of its power is as sensitive to the need of reform as in its early days, and requires no suggestion from the camp of Tammany to induce it to do whatever may be wisely done. The great administrative reforms of the day have originated in its ranks, and have been advanced to their present position by its members, against the open or underhanded opposition of the Democracy. Revenue reform, the lightening of taxation from those points where its burden was felt most heavily, have been practically furthered by a Republican Congress. The prime and obviously needed reform in the collection of the revenue, by cutting down the force, and increasing the efficiency of the officers, was prosecuted by a Republican Administration, only by displacing hundreds of hungry Democrats, who were fattening at the public expense. The civil service reform was recommended in a Republican Congress, by Republicans; the measures for accomplishing it were, with a single exception, the propositions of Republicans; the support given to those measures was almost exclusively confined to Republicans; a comprehensive and simple provision for carrying out the reform was finally passed by Republican votes, and under that provision a Republican Administration is now engaged in maturing the reform. The result, so far as the Democracy is concerned, is only taunts, jeers, and insinuations as to motives. Actions speak louder than words, and until the Democrats can show some honest deed, done from any good motive, they will make small headway in impugning the motives of Republicans in pushing civil service reform.

That any party having possessed power for years needs vigilant watching, is plain to every political observer. It is to the lasting credit of the Republican Party that this vigilance was and is to be found among its own members. It is, on the other hand, the irremediable disgrace of the Democracy that even in opposition, with no more demoralizing influence than the hope of spoils at work upon it, it has not been able to produce one able and honest advocate of reform. Still less has it been able to devise, and carry out to popular acceptance, any wise or even plausible measure of reform.

A Rival for Oysterman, Jr.

Among the sports of the turf which have lately become so popular, hurdle racing is pre-eminently the favorite. So marked is the preference for this pastime, that on the days when it is announced on the programmes of race-meetings the attendance is almost invariably increased. The spice of danger which always accompanies it, and which is now and then made sharply apparent by a killed or crippled jockey, or a mangled horse, perhaps lends it additional zest. And this not because people who go to races are in any way more cruel or more bloodthirsty than their neighbors but simply because any exploit is interesting in proportion to its difficulty and risk. The ever-present possibility of death in the hurdle race is the one drop of prussic acid which, according to the *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, so agreeably flavors our noyau.

But the attentive observer of our racing chronicle will have noticed that in all our meetings hereabouts, the hurdle races are contended for almost always by the same horses, and only by one or two of these. Good jumpers, indeed, are rare among our racing stock, because we lack the conditions necessary to produce them. We are not much given to riding at all, and when we do ride, it is according to a mild and "constitutional" pattern. What is called in fox-hunting countries "cross-country work," is here utterly unknown, and a gentleman would as soon think of putting his hack at a church-steeple as at a five-barred gate. Hurdle jumpers are here, indeed, the most superfluous of equine luxuries, and keeping in view the constant risk, few owners care to incur the trouble and expense of a special training which a misstep or an unlucky tumble may in a moment bring to naught. The untoward fate of the luckless Canadian horse *Duffy*, which, at the Jerome Park meeting was disabled at the very moment of victory, represents the spectre which owners of hurdle horses must have constantly before them.

So it happens that at meeting after meeting, the same scanty field, often not more than two, appears in the hurdle race, and meeting after meeting the same horse carries off the prize. The name of this fortunate animal is *Oysterman, Jr.*, and he is an almost invariable winner. Now, it will readily be perceived that contests of this description lack that variety which ought to be their greatest charm. The triumphs of *Oysterman, Jr.*, have got to be monotonous if not irksome, and people find themselves instinctively wishing that he might be beaten, just for a change. At Saratoga, the other day, it looked for one brief, blissful moment, as though this general desire was about to be gratified. The redoubtable *Oysterman* was actually collared on the last hurdle by a daring competitor, who leaped it with him. Neck and neck the rivals galloped down the homestretch, until it really seemed that the invincible was to be conquered at last. But at the crisis, when triumph was almost assured, the other horse gave out, and the odious *Oysterman* came in once more ahead. In an evil hour the unlucky owner of the vanquished steed had named him *Tammany*, forgetting the ominous proverb about giving a dog a bad name. What else could be expected of a horse thus heavily handicapped, than that he should fail in the supreme emergency? The same result was witnessed again at Saratoga yesterday.

It is evident, therefore, that we must look elsewhere for the material to subdue this arrogant *Oysterman*. It is doubtful if we shall find it in the equine race. But why should not Col. FISK enter the lists himself? His speed and bottom are unquestioned, and his skill in getting over fences on the 12th leaves no room to doubt his entire success as a hurdle jumper. As soon as he has recovered from his wounds, we hope to see him pitted against *Oysterman*. To make the race interesting, the Colonel might be handicapped, say with the stolen shares of the English stockholders, and even then he would probably be the favorite in the pools. And if at any time he flagged, the plan might be revived which was successfully pursued in *Kentucky's* famous four-mile race against time, when, at intervals on the track, one of his stable companions was started to stimulate his exertions. So along the Colonel's course a number of rioters (to be borrowed for the purpose from E. L. CAREY) might be stationed, with instructions to jump up as he passed, and threaten to "go for" him. We are confident that nothing would go nearer to insure *Oysterman's* ignominious defeat. Let us hope that the enterprising gentlemen of the Jockey Club will take this suggestion into favorable consideration, and secure the Colonel for their next meeting.

How to Obtain Nurses.

How to obtain competent nurses can hardly be so pressing a question in London as in New-York, yet it is to London that we must at present look for the best suggestion on the subject. We not only have no sufficient number of good nurses, and no means of supplying them, but we seem to have lapsed into indifference or torpor as to the very existence of the want. In England, where the hospital nurses are, in many cases, the best known, the question of increasing the supply of them, of calling out a strong reserve from which the active force can be recruited as occasion arises, and which can be entirely utilized in times of great emergency, is attracting serious and able discussion. A volume entitled *The Service of the Poor*, by Miss CAROLINE EMELIA STEPHEN, contains an account of a method by which nurses were obtained in Liverpool during a season of cholera. In this case an institution was already in existence for training nurses. This institution undertook, as rapidly as possible, to furnish, first, those who had already had some experience in sick-nursing; secondly, women of intelligence who might soon become capable of aiding these in nursing; and thirdly, ignorant but strong and active women who might wait upon those nursing. In a few days the ladies of the institution gathered over a hundred of the first two classes. They distributed them as carefully as possible under their more competent agents, and in a week's time they found them of immense service. This shows what can be done under the pressure of an immediate emergency, when a proper organization exists to take hold of the work, and it points to such an organization as a prime necessity. It is one which, if the benevolent ladies of New-York recognize, they are entirely able to meet. They may not impossibly be called on at any time to confess the existence of danger and suffering of which there has been warning long in advance, and which it would have been perfectly easy for them, to a great extent, to have provided for in advance.

The method of doing this is suggested by Miss STEPHEN as follows:

"A good deal may be done in quiet times to prepare for the next sudden demand, and this very preparation may be made incidentally most useful in spreading valuable knowledge. Why should not ladies establish a central register, where all those who would willingly come forward upon an emergency might be allowed to subscribe their names as volunteer nurses, on condition that they proved their seriousness of purpose and their possession of the necessary physical and intellectual powers, by spending in the wards of a hospital whatever time might be necessary to qualify them for usefulness? The details of such a scheme might be easily arranged, the hospital authorities would probably co-operate willingly, and besides the advantage which might be derived from such an organization on the next attack of cholera or the next outbreak of war, it would tend to diffuse a certain elementary familiarity with the ordinary routine of nursing which would not be without its use in many families."

These two suggestions of a training school for nurses, and of a central registry of volunteers, with provision for preliminary experience in hospital wards, are such as New-York may well consider. The need in our City of something of this kind is very great. It is evident that we are at all times liable to attacks of epidemic disease, imported from abroad, or springing spontaneously from our neglected streets. It is equally evident that if such a crisis comes upon us, we are very insufficiently prepared to encounter it, and that we are least so in respect of nurses, whose services will be quite as important as those of physicians. On the other hand, we have peculiar means for carrying out these suggestions; we have ladies entirely capable of managing the schemes proposed; and in the nurses who saw service during the war, we have ample material for both the training school and the central register of volunteers.

Target Practice.

Whether the first shots at the rioters last Wednesday were fired with or without special orders at the moment, it is beyond question that the deadly effect of the opening volley frightened the unruly classes out of any inclination they had entertained of attacking the procession. The use of blank cartridges for the first round, in the Astor-place riot not many years since, excited the ridicule of the mob, and was the cause of much loss of life: but the deadly whistle of the militiamen's bullets on the 12th of July, at once showed the attacking party how dangerous it was to provoke the fire of a body of armed men. It was doubtless very galling for the troops to be subjected to a shower of stones, brickbats, and even bullets from the house-tops and windows, and it is not at all surprising that they fired when they did.

The events of last week fully indorse all that has been recently said in these columns as to the importance of instructing our citizen soldiery in target practice. If it were known throughout the City that the members of some of our crack regiments were all capital shots, able to hit a target the size of a man every time they fired, a mob would hesitate a long while before attacking such a body of marksmen. The individual soldiers, too, would not be likely to fire volleys without orders, for while each would feel sure that he could hit the man he was ordered to cover with his rifle, he would not care to fire indiscriminately. The truth is, that too much has been said and done to improve the drill of our regiments, and too little to promote their skill at the target. In that remarkable pamphlet "The Battle of Dorking," two Germans are made to say that if the English had been as skillful in their marching drill as they were accurate in their shooting, the conquest of the island would have been far more difficult. So, if our National Guardsmen were as well skilled in marksmanship as they are in company and regimental movements, they would be much more feared and respected by our lawless classes than they now are. The knowledge that the military would not hesitate to use ball cartridges against a crowd of rioters will do much to obviate any frequent cause for such firing, and the better shooters our citizen soldiers are known to be, the less chance there is of their being called upon to give a practical demonstration of their ability in that direction. Let it once be understood that the militia is composed of something more than mere holiday soldiers—men who know how to shoot as well as to drill and look pretty on street parades—and their appearance will be a signal for peace whenever they appear before lawless and excited mobs. We are glad to learn that the officers and members of the National Guard are already alive to the importance of giving more attention to target practice. They strive to be soldiers in every sense of the word, and although they feel capable of shooting with deadly effect, they have not arrived at the precision which is desirable in a body of men so well drilled and equipped. Various plans of obtaining facilities for rifle practice are already being discussed, and before the close of the year it is believed that several of the crack regiments of this City and Brooklyn will have shooting galleries attached to their armories. This is a movement in the right direction.

MINOR TOPICS.

A lamentable accident occurred the other day upon Lake Hopatcong, New-Jersey. A young lady went out swimming with some friends, was seized with cramps, and was apparently drowned in three feet of water. We say "apparently" drowned, because it is said at the lake that she showed signs of life for nearly three hours after her recovery. Had Dr. MARSHALL HALL's well-known rules for the restoration of persons rescued from the water been followed, this young lady might have been saved. But she was placed upon a bank, with her head elevated, and although she threw up her arms and uttered a cry, no one thought of turning her on her face or side, or of rubbing her and wrapping her in warm flannels; and the end was that she died. She was scarcely eighteen years of age, beautiful and accomplished, and her sad death has cast a gloom over the visitors at Lake Hopatcong which will not be shaken off this Summer. We reprint in another column Dr. MARSHALL HALL's rules, and we recommend the proprietors of hotels on the lakes or at the seaside to cut them out, and keep them always at hand for reference in case of accident.

The regular express companies complain that people's trunks and baggage are very often called for by gangs of thieves. In that case the proper companies will find it to their interests to hunt the thieves down, unless they wish to lose their business altogether. How is it possible for any passenger in a car to tell whether the man who comes round for baggage checks is an impostor or not? When a man calls at an express office and orders some trunks to be sent for at a given hour, and they are called for at that hour, how is he to be aware that some thief has heard of the order and anticipated the express company? If once it becomes known that the express system is liable to these failures, public confidence in it will soon be destroyed, and the legitimate companies will regret that they did not take better care of their own interests.

The Police Commissioners have granted three days' leave of absence, with pay, to every patrolman who "faithfully performed his duty" on the 12th. The public will be very glad to hear that our policemen are to receive some reward for their good conduct on a very trying day. From morning till night the patrolmen were hurried from point to point of the City, and they did their duty with the greatest courage and fidelity. There were some people who professed to be uneasy about their conduct, because a large part of the force is composed of Roman Catholics—but such persons forgot that the great body of intelligent Catholics looked with no favor upon the threatened riot, and moreover that the sense of discipline and duty which exists in a large number of men will nearly always prevail against the temptation to commit treachery. Our Police force is still a magnificent one, although it certainly has not been improved by the changes made in it during the last few months. We have much greater confidence in it than Mayor HALL, who thinks it "utterly unable to cope with mob force."

Henceforth, before any procession other than those involved in the parades of the National Guard, or the attendance at a funeral, can be held in the streets of New-York, the express permission of the Board of Police must first be secured. It is not a little surprising that the Board should not have previously discovered that "the occupation of public thoroughfares by frequent parades and processions" has grown to be an evil of such magnitude as to require Police regulation or prohibition. Now that they have discovered that a general interruption of public traffic "is not a right belonging to the citizen, but a toleration," the public will be disposed to watch very narrowly in what way the "toleration" is exercised. If the Board thinks that by an assumed concern for public rights, which they have hitherto ignored, they can conceal the exercise of partisan preference, and permit the rule of religious bigotry, they will find the storm provoked by the recent order of Mayor HALL to be trifling, compared with that which will attend any fresh abuse of their power. If these resolutions mean anything at all, they must be used against the method hitherto adopted for observing St. Patrick's Day. If they cannot be employed to prevent that grossest of all invasions of the streets, they are worse than useless, and will prove even a more dangerous instrument to their authors than General Order No. 57.

The very complicated verdict of the Newark Coroner's jury, in the Halsted murder case, has been rivalled at Fort Niagara, where an equally intelligent jury has found that the late Sergt. WM. DEMOREST, of the United States Army, who was killed by private WILLIAMS, "met his death by a gunshot fired from a Springfield musket." The jurors are, perhaps, not so much to blame, for they are too often drawn from the least educated classes of the community, and make out their verdicts at the dictation of Coroners, most of whom can do little more than write their own names.

Any one who wants to obtain an approximate idea of the amount of one item of the fund expended in this City for the benefit of the great army of repeaters, may profitably study the report presented elsewhere from the Controller of the Department of Parks. We shall take further occasion to call attention to some features of this minute and exhaustive report. Meanwhile, we leave to the imagination of our readers an estimate of how much of the sums detailed were expended for "labor" and how much for loafing.

The elevation of the Archbishop of Tours to the metropolitan dignity of Paris, is a triumph for the Ultramontanes. About a fortnight ago this prelate, together with the four Bishops of his Episcopal province, sent in a petition to the National Assembly, in which occur the following sentiments: "It is not only PIUS IX. who suffers from the great iniquity perpetrated by the King of Italy. It is the entire Church that has been stricken with a terrible blow, and if such a state of things is to be indefinitely prolonged the Church will be menaced in her very existence." The new Archbishop of Paris is therefore pledged beforehand to the cause of reaction and political intermeddling. M. THIERS may please the parish clergy of France by such a selection. He is likely at the same time to alienate some of his most-desirable Republican allies.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of Amusements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. JOHN ALLEN commenced an engagement at this establishment last evening, taking the part of *Schneider* in Mr. MCCLOSKY's highly-sensational drama of that name. Mr. ALLEN is one of our best Dutch character actors, and in the piece given last night he has full scope for displaying his talent. Telling situations and funny dialogue, with a most liberal assortment of songs and dances, make up the drama. Mr. ALLEN was well supported by Miss Marie Bates, Mrs. Claude Hamilton, and Messrs. Forsberg, Mordaunt, Harry Josephs and Debonay. A matinée is announced for Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A dramatization of "Les Misérables" was brought out at Wood's Museum last evening. It consists of a number of detached scenes from VICTOR HUGO's well-known work. Mr. GEORGE C. BONIFACE portrayed *Jean Valjean* in very bright and impressive colors, and Miss GUSSIE DE FORREST libeled *Fantine* by a personation alike devoid of intention or meaning. The regular company of the Museum represented the characters remaining, one of which was *Javert*, attired as a Brigadier of rustic *gendarmes*. The performance cannot be spoken of seriously, and a change of bill, we hope, will soon put Mr. BONIFACE and his audiences more at their ease.

A Young Man Lost for Fifteen Days in the Mountains of Oregon.

The Portland *Oregonian* of July 4, contains the following story of the sufferings of a young man, whose personal appearance, it says, indicates its truth. His acquaintances also say that he is trustworthy:

"During the last week of May, a young man who had been for a long time employed in the Oregon Iron Works, went to the Dalles to work. After arriving there, having a few days time on hand before beginning work, he concluded to take a look about the country back of the Dalles. He started on the 30th of May, on foot. Toward night when he thought to return or find a house for shelter, he discovered that he was quite uncertain as to the points of compass—in short, he was lost in the foothills of the Cascade mountains. He slept on the ground without any shelter, and next day renewed his efforts to find some human habitation. This day's work was, like the preceding one, fruitless, and the young man, being without food, began to find exhaustion coming on. One day followed another in the vain effort to find his way out, until finally, on the tenth day, he arrived upon the summit of a high mountain, from which he got sight of Mt. Hood, and away in another direction a long, bright line of light, which he took to be water. He started to go to it, and after five days of hard labor, hunger, thirst and exhaustion, he reached the stream, and found himself on the bank of the Columbia river, about three miles below the Dalles. He had now been out fifteen days, without food, except such berries as he chanced to find, and he thinks he did not eat more than a pint of berries. He was reduced almost to a skeleton, and was evidently close upon the verge of insanity which follows upon protracted hunger and hardship. He says that when he laid down to rest, which he had often to do on account of exhaustion, the coyotes came around him, seeming to understand his feeble condition, and to be impatient for the moment when, reduced to entire helplessness, he should fall a prey to their ravenous appetites. When he would get up again the wolves would fall back, but continue to lurk around and follow him. Toward the last he had frequent spells of being entirely blind, which lasted sometimes for an hour or a half hour. Upon arriving at the river he shortly found a house, and got something to eat of the woman, the man of the house being absent. She, however, refused to let him sleep in the house, and he went and slept in a little barn. Next day he started for the Dalles, but he was so weak that he was the whole day in making the distance of only three miles. He arrived back at this city about a week ago."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Preparations for the College Boat Races.

Fifth Day's Racing on the Saratoga Course.

Interesting Gossip About the Visitors at the Springs and the Boat Crews at Ingleside.

THE COLLEGE RACES.

The Oarsmen Gathering at Springfield—Atalanta's in Favor—The Harvards—The Entries.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, July 17.—The late trains are bringing in a few strangers, but there is nothing yet approaching a crowd. About twenty members of the Atalanta Club arrived on the afternoon train from New-York, and more are expected to-morrow. With betting men the Atalanta's are everywhere the favorites, though their stock is declining a little to-night, the fact being known that their bow is suffering from a painful carbuncle. Both crews pulled about the course late this afternoon. The general impression is that the Harvards will do much better than they promise. It has been decided that there will be no six-oar or four-oar races on Thursday, for the simple reason that there are no entries. The probability is now that there will be in the morning a race of single sculls. For this there are entered GILBERT WARD and ELLIS WARD, of Cold Spring, N. Y.; MICHAEL HURLEY, of Chicopee; TOM BUTLER, of Boston, and PANDEEN HARRINGTON, of Springfield, Mass. The LORING, of the Harvard's crew, must not be confounded with the LORING, Captain of the International crew. I believe they are not even related.

Preparations for the University Boat Races—The Course, the Boats and the Crews—Unsatisfactory Condition of the River—General Gossip.

From Our Special Correspondent.

INGLESIDE, near HOLYOKE, Mass., }
Monday, July 17, 1871. }

Here to-morrow the college races begin, but there are comparatively few people beside the members of the different crews, about the place, and everything here seems quiet, peaceful and sleepy. The locality is truly rural. The prominent point is a bran new hotel with spacious out-buildings and picturesque surroundings, sitting on a lofty hill which overlooks a magnificent stretch of country. At its foot flows the Connecticut, at present a lazy, sluggish stream, indeed. On this river the races are to take place. The course is a new one to all who will participate during the week. It is, moreover, according to all accounts, a very poor one. No one of the crews seem to like it, and it is probable that the races of this week will be the last, as well as the first upon its surface. The complaints are many and varied. The water is very low, in some places not more than two feet deep; there are treacherous snags in great profusion on one side, and eel-grass on the other; and a clear channel is difficult to find, and more difficult to keep when found. The locality is not a good one either for spectators. It is some eight or ten miles from Springfield, and can be reached only by circuitous and time-destroying routes. The banks are covered with bushes and underbrush, and what is worse than this, the "poison ivy" grows on them in great profusion. There are no roads along the hill-sides, and no near-by elevations which spectators can occupy, and the water is so low and the river so situated that nothing beside the judges and one or two other diminutive and unaccommodating boats can be admitted during the races. Altogether the prospects of a brilliant season, fine racing, a good show and quick time are lamentably poor, and those who count upon them will be greatly disappointed. The place is exceedingly beautiful, however, so far as picturesque situation goes, and no prettier scene can be enjoyed than that which Ingleside will to-morrow present, should the weather be fine and the wind fair.

ATALANTAS VS. HOWARDS.

The races of the week, which the people of this section term the "Boating carnival week," begin to-morrow with the match six-oar race between the Howard University and the Atalanta crews, the latter of New-York. This will be, like all to follow, a straight-away three-mile race. Its result seems to be a foregone conclusion—the Atalantas the easy winners, the time slow. The Atalantas appear to be in excellent condition; the Harvards in poor. The former came up here immediately after their pull with Yale, flushed with victory, established their boat-house on one side of the river, by the side of those of the Harvards, Browns and Amhersts, and took up their quarters on the other side in a spacious farm-house; and the latter appeared only a little over a week ago, with the crew badly organised, somewhat despondent, and not by any means in good training. This is chargeable not to the Captain, for he is one of the best, pluckiest, and most untiring of Harvard Captains, but to untoward circumstances. As first organized at the beginning of the season, it was considered one of the very best of Harvard crews, and its friends were inclined to boast about it. BASS and RICE, of the crew which went over to England to row Oxford, (they were subs in the crew, but did not pull in the race,) TUCKER, JONES, SANGER, and REED constituted the crew, and on them the Harvards were inclined "to go their bottom dollar." But no sooner had they formed than JONES was laid up with a sprained ankle. He was kept out of practice until near the 1st of July. Almost immediately after he got into the boat, RICE was taken down with the measles, and some one had to be found for *his* place. LORING was chosen for the position. He is a capital oarsman, but not having rowed for two years or more, is greatly out of practice. The crew had barely got to work when, a few days ago, they suffered a collision with the Brown men while practicing on the river, and TUCKER was so much injured that he was laid up for awhile. The entire crew has been together in all but six working days, and if they do well to-morrow, deserve favorable mention. I talked with them today, and found them a little gloomy, but prepared to do their best. Their gloom, however, may be in a measure assumed, for I remember that it has before been the policy of Harvard to appear gloomy before a race and thereby win sympathy and favor. Let me not, though, be understood as insinuating that the present crew is gloomy through policy. I rather guess their gloom is sincere. The crew are living according to the Harvard standard. They all look finely and seem in good condition physically. Their average weight is below that of the Atalantas, and they are a much younger set of men. REED says he weighs 137.8; BASS, 156.7; JONES, 156; TUCKER, 154; LORING, 160; SANGER, 160. The Atalantas pull daily and live well. It is not necessary for me to describe them, for they are well known to New-Yorkers. It will not be out of place for me to note, however, that they are greatly admired as they appear on the course, and are voted by all a fine set of gentlemen. They will probably pull in their beautiful wooden shell, 48 feet long, 20 inches wide, 8½ inches deep; weight, 135 pounds. The Harvards use a Blaikie boat, 49 feet long, by 20½ inches wide.

THE UNION COLLEGE RACES.

The races of Thursday will be local, under the patronage of the Springfield Club; and those of Friday will be the most popular, for they will be between all the college crews here—the Harvards, Browns and Amhersts. First will come the Freshmen races and next the University. The crews are as follows:

Harvard University Crew—N. G. Reed, of Cambridge, '71, Captain and bow; W. T. Sanger, of Cambridge, '71; William Loring, of Boston, '72; G. I. Jones, of Templeton, '71; Alanson Tucker, of Boston, '72; George Bass, of Chicago, '71, stroke.

Freshmen—Richard H. Dana, 3d, of Cambridge, stroke; W. C. Sanger, of Brooklyn; H. L. Morse, of Boston; W. Goodwin, of Jamaica Plains; G. W. White, Jr., of Charlestown, and A. L. Devens, Captain.

Brown University Crew—C. C. Luther, of Worcester, Captain and stroke; W. B. Caldwell, of Providence, R. I.; A. M. Smith, of Grafton; W. H. Reeby, of Worcester; A. D. McClellan, of Grafton, and E. H. Luther, of Worcester, bow.

Freshman—H. Cornet, of Providence, R. I., Captain; A. Gallup, of Providence, R. I.; W. Hurd, of Boston; P. H. Case, of Newport, R. I.; J. L. Lincoln, Jr., of Providence, R. I., and F. L. Sayles, of Providence, R. I., bow.

Amherst University Crew—George Leonard, of New-Bedford, '71, Captain and bow; A. D. Norcross, of Munson, '71; H. B. Simpson, of Hudson, N. Y., '73; G. H. Allen, of Munson, '71; F. M. Somers, of Greenfield, '72; F. C. Eldred, of Sandwich, '73, stroke.

These may be counted on as the best-contested races of the week. The Brown and Amherst leading men are all fine-looking, strong and tough fellows. The former have had better and more regular practice than any of the crews to appear. Their average weight is about 155 pounds. They use an Eliot boat. So also do the Freshmen. And they, too, look as if they were made of the right sort of stock. The Amherst boys are a brown, rugged set, and look prepared for work. They have JOSH WARD for a trainer, and he seems very hopeful of them, and disposed to push them forward as a very near approach to crack oarsmen. He says that if they had had the benefits that the others have enjoyed, he'd "back them against anything that might come along." The Browns and Amhersts are all quartered at the Ingleside Hotel. The Amhersts leading crew will pull in an Eliot boat of last year's build, 49 feet by 10 inches. Their weight is about 150 pounds to a man. I shouldn't presume to even attempt to predict the result of Friday's races; but if I were a betting man I think I should favor the Brown fellows. But time will show; they are all plucky, and undoubtedly the best men will win, as they always do—if there isn't a foul and a row.

Though Yale doesn't participate this season, there are quite a number of Yale's men about Springfield, and the prospect is that the Blue will be represented at Ingleside as at Quinsigamond, though it may not be displayed to rival the Magenta. Regrets at Yale's absence are expressed on all sides, and the hope is very generally expressed that next year will see harmony restored between the old rivals, and the contests on the old course at Worcester be resumed.

MUNROE.

SARATOGA RACES.

The Dangers of Hurdle Racing Again Exemplified—Sunday at the Springs—Who Are There—Brilliant Display of Sport on the Course—Oysterman Beats Tammany Again.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, July 17.—Sunday passed quietly but pleasantly in Saratoga. A good many of the sporting fraternity had acknowledged to each other on Saturday that they did not know how they should get through the Sabbath. During yesterday they could be seen about the piazzas and streets in small parties, looking anything but happy. The weather, however, was perfect, and the steady-going part of the gay community spent their time in an old-fashioned and most comfortable way, attending church in the forenoon, walking or driving in the afternoon, and occupying the evening at church again or in conversation on the piazzas. All the places of worship were crowded, especially the Congregational Church, where the HUTCHINSON family sang in the choir. After the meetings broke up every one walked of course to the springs. A crowd of several hundred persons collected about the Congress and Columbian, awaiting their turn, and the active little boys who dealt out the waters from them made the biggest haul of half-dimes which has gladdened them this season. The rush at the Columbian Spring developed the fact that it is not wise to dip it too fast, for before two-thirds of the crowd were supplied the water was running so thick with particles of iron as to be quite opaque in the tumblers, looking about as inviting as if it had been dipped from some neighboring mud-puddle.

A DRIVE TO THE LAKE.

The points of interest which attracted the greatest numbers of carriages in the afternoon were "Saratoga Lake" and the "Geyser Spring." The lake is, as everybody knows, a beautiful sheet of water, seven miles long and two miles wide, situated about four miles from Congress Hall at the nearest point, and approached by a boulevard—the pride of the village. A great deal of money has been spent in grading and laying out this road, which, when completed, will be one of the finest inland drives in the country. The scenery along the road and at the lake itself is very beautiful. Saratoga lies in a sort of wide basin between the Kayaderosseras Mountain on the north and west, the Green Mountains of Vermont on the east, and the Catskills on the south. The land of the valley is rich, bearing fine crops of corn and other grains, and the ordinary attractions of a pretty farm neighborhood are supplemented by numerous ancient groves, which have been preserved with admirable judgment to add to the attractions of the great watering-place. The life of the landscape, of course—the only element which can for a moment bring it into comparison with the ocean scenes of Newport and Long Branch—is the mountains which rise on all sides sublimely, until their tops are blended with the sky, stirring the soul with their grandeur. On a much larger scale the valley resembles that beautiful Berkshire nook in the centre of which Williams College is nestled.

THE SPOUTING SPRING.

The uniqueness of the Geyser Spring makes it, in the opinion of many, the most attractive phenomenon of this wonderful neighborhood. The name "Geyser" is properly applied, for this is a genuine "spouting spring." It is under a bolt-factory about a mile and a half from the city, and has been in action but a short time. The proprietors of the factory smote the rock about a year ago, being, like Moses, filled with faith that water was there, and sure enough, the water spouted forth in a stream thirty feet high. They had to smite a good many times before it came through, boring the rock to a depth of 140 feet. The water is the most delicious to the average taste of any spring in Saratoga, containing forty per cent. more mineral than any other water, with carbonic acid gas in it in such quantities that it foams like champagne when drawn, and spouts from the pipes like the stream of a fire-engine, never stopping nor even slackening Winter or Summer. In the tank from which the Geyser is bottled the water boils and foams with absolute fury, under the influence of the rising bubbles of gas. The first person among the party of visitors yesterday afternoon who looked into the tank was an inquisitive lady of a scientific turn. The instant her face came near the tank she gave a sudden jump and rushed headlong down the steps with a loud shriek, much to the astonishment of the crowd of visitors and the inextinguishable delight of the malicious dipper boys. The exhalation of carbonic acid gas from the tank smites the olfactory nerves like an electric shock, as these young rascals well know, and in the case of incautious persons like this unlucky lady, it never fails on first acquaintance to produce a startling effect, sending a great twitch through the whole nervous system. Near by is the Ellis Spring, a little, unadorned rill, running out of the hillside, and falling into a small basin. In taste it is rather disagreeable, suggesting a strong decoction of brimstone, though it is doubtless what it is claimed to be, an excellent water for purifying the blood.

WHO COMES AND GOES.

The list of departures is now daily very large, while the arrivals grow fewer. Hotel and shop keepers begin to complain that the season is a dull one, the list on the books at each of the large hotels being between two and three hundred short of last year. The American House and some of the smaller hotels are full, however, and the various private boarding-houses and water-cure establishments appear to be doing pretty well. While the assemblages on the piazzas in the afternoons evidently decrease somewhat in number, the array of fine teams on the avenue grows better and better daily. Literature and art seem to be specially well represented just at present. Among the gentlemen not before mentioned, are T. B. READ, DR. CROOKS, editor of the *Methodist*, JOHN G. SAXE, SIDNEY W. COOPER, whose poem before the Alumni at the recent Williams College Commencement has caused so much comment; MELVILLE T. LANDON, Esq., the historian of the Franco-Prussian war; CLARENCE KING, just from the slopes of the Sierras, and many of lesser note. The long-expected FERNANDO WOOD at last put in an appearance on Saturday night, and with another Ex-Mayor, Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, and Hon. M. P. BEMUS, represent the political element. The well-known names of HARRY PALMER and DAN. MACE also appear on the list of this morning's arrivals.

The workmen were busy in Broadway this morning upon the Holly Water-works, which are to bring the Loughberry water into the village. This is a matter of vast import to the native Saratogian, and not a little to the visitor, insuring, as it does, an improved supply of water for domestic use to the village, and a great protection in case of fire. The work is now nearly completed after a year of labor. Water has been let into the mains on Broadway as far as the Clarendon Hotel, and in a week or two it will be running all over the village. The head of water is of magnificent strength, throwing a stream on one occasion, through fifty feet of hose, two hundred feet perpendicularly into the air.

INCIDENTS AT THE COURSE.

Another beautiful day has dawned on the meeting. The roads are getting fearfully dusty, and the track is somewhat light. Attendance a little thinner again. The sport opens with a hurdle race of two miles. The steeple-chases and hurdle races are evidently favorites, particularly with the ladies and outsiders, affording as they do a decided variation to the ordinary straight running. The gallant *Oysterman*, one of the handsomest animals to the eye which has appeared on the track; *Belmont*, who gained so many friends by his plucky struggle against *Ecliptic* on Friday; *Tammany*, the sturdy rival of *Oysterman* in the splendid steeple-chase of Thursday, and the well-known *Sanford*, were the first entries—the last two from the stables of JOS. DONAHUE, and the first two the property of Col. MCDANIEL. The horses were started amid breathless interest, all taking the first hurdle in good style, and racing pretty close as far as the half mile. At the hurdle just beyond the half-mile pole two catastrophes occurred almost simultaneously, which left but one representative of each stable in the field. First, *Sanford's* saddle-girth broke, and his bright, yellow-clad jockey was whirled into the air, disappearing from the view of the anxious spectators on the stand like a flash of particularly high-colored lightning. *Sanford* dashed riderless down the track, and when the dust cleared away *Belmont* was seen dancing madly about on the wrong side of the hurdle, which he ignominiously refused to take, despite the persistent efforts of his rider to reassure him. The struggle was thus reduced to the same couple who contested the steeple-chase, *Tammany* and *Oysterman*. They came gallantly up the stretch on the first mile, *Oysterman* ahead a couple of lengths. Both struck the hurdle near the stand, but managed to get over, and raced handsomely for another mile, *Oysterman* gaining, however, and passing the string ten lengths ahead, carrying off the purse, and causing every one to comment once more on "MCDANIEL'S luck," which was further demonstrated by the success of his horse *Joe Daniels* in the second, or Selling race.

The most important contest of the day was the last race for the Signal Stakes, which, like the other two, was won by the favorite, *Mary Clark*, a beautiful gray of remarkable docility and intelligence, who came in an easy winner. I append the summary of the races:

FIRST RACE.

The sport of the day opened with the hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, $500 to the winner and $100 to the second horse. Two stables were represented; Col. MCDANIEL entering *Oysterman, Jr.*, and *Belmont*, and JOSEPH DONAHUE entering *Sanford* and *Tammany*. The race did not seem to meet with much favor with the betting men, and they kept away from it; but one pool being sold on Saturday night at the odds of $100 to $40 in favor of the lucky MCDANIEL. Just before the race today, however, Dr. UNDERWOOD managed to work up an interest, as with honied words he expatriated upon the merits of *Tammany* both in a political and equine sense. The field was surveyed in a different light, and the following pools were sold:

Oysterman, Jr....... Belmont.............	$100	$100	$100	$200
Sanford............. Tammany.............	30	30	30	100

It was hard work even to get these pools off, and the Doctor gave it up in despair.

THE RACE.

The hurdles were placed on the beginning of the first turn, a hundred yards from the stand, on the backstretch, between the quarter and half-mile poles; on the lower turn, between the half and three-quarter poles, and on the home-stretch an eighth of a mile from the goal. At the fall of the flag *Tammany* went away first, *Sanford* second, *Oysterman* third, and *Belmont* last, all going over the first hurdle well in that position. As they went around the turn *Tammany* opened a gap of two lengths, leading that distance at the quarter-pole, *Oysterman* still second, three lengths ahead of *Sanford*, *Belmont* in the rear. As they went round the turn *Oysterman* closed slightly upon *Tammany*, and at the second hurdle there was a length of daylight between them. They both went over in splendid style. This was not the case, however, with *Sanford* and *Belmont*, the former striking and throwing his rider. SUTCLIFF, the horse going up to the third hurdle and stopped. *Belmont* refused the jump and stood still, his rider doing everything in his power to force him over, without avail. The race was now brought to a dual, *Oysterman* and *Tammany* going on round the lower turn. The former had passed *Tammany* and went over the third hurdle first, and going away two lengths up to the fourth hurdle, and then passing the stand three lengths in advance. Going to the turn again, they came to the fifth hurdle, and both of them struck in without knocking it down. As they went round the turn, *Oysterman* got away a half a dozen lengths and jumped the sixth hurdle with that lead. At the seventh hurdle *Tammany* had got a little closer, but coming up the stretch, *Oysterman* got away again, took the eighth hurdle and came home a winner by ten lengths. *Tammany* struck the last hurdle, but did not fall. Time—4:04¾.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race; two miles; over eight hurdles; welter weights; for all ages; $500 to winner; $100 to second horse.

D. McDaniel's b. h. Oysterman, Jr., aged, by Oysterman, dam by Phil. Brown, 146 pounds	1
Jos. Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Liz. Mandis, by Glencoe, 133 pounds	2
D. McDaniel's b. h. Belmont, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick, 136 pounds	0
Jos. Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, 6 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, 146 pounds	0

Time—4:04¾.

SECOND RACE.

This was a selling race for two-year olds; purse $500; three-quarters of a mile. Those entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry 100 pounds; for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 14 pounds; for $500, 21 pounds. There were four entries, viz.: MORAN & KELLY'S *Mollie McIntyre*, by *Star Davis*, out of *Zara*, by *Yorkshire*; EDWARD THOMPSON'S bay filly, by *Lightning*, out of *Leland's* dam; R. W. CAMERON'S b. g. *Manitoba*, by *Leamington*, out of *Belle*, by *Monarch*, and D. MCDANIEL'S ch. c. by *Australian*, out of *Dolly Carter*. The latter was a great favorite, as will be seen from the following pools sold:

Joe Daniels	$310	$139	$400	$360
Thompson's filly	130	70	165	105
Mollie McIntyre	50	20	60	50
Manitoba	35	25	60	70
Total	$525	$245	$685	$585

When the "go" was given *Mollie McIntyre* went off with a lead of four lengths, *Manitoba* second, *Thompson* third, and *Daniels* fourth. Going down the extra stretch *Joe Daniels* rushed past *Manitoba* and THOMPSON'S filly, and took second place. When they entered the main track at the half-mile pole *Mollie* still lead four lengths, *Joe Daniels* being a length ahead of *Manitoba*, THOMPSON'S filly being in the rear. As they went round the lower turn *Joe Daniels* ran like a deer and rushed up to within a length of *Mollie*, and lapping her quarter at the three-quarter pole. THOMPSON in the meantime was sent along, and took the third place from *Manitoba*, who then gave up the race. As they turned into the stretch, *Mollie* was still ahead, but for a moment only, for *Daniels* rushed away, and then took it easy, winning in the easiest of canters by three lengths, *Mollie* second, ten lengths ahead of THOMPSON, who was about twenty lengths away from *Manitoba*. Time—1:19¾.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Selling race for two-year olds; three-quarters of a mile; those entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry 100 pounds; for $1,500, allowed seven pounds; for $1,000, allowed fourteen pounds; for $500, twenty-one pounds; the winner to be sold at auction.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian, dam Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, $1,000, 86 pounds	1
Moran & Kelly's b. f. Mollie McIntyre, by Star Davis, dam Zara, by imp. Yorkshire, $1,000, 83 pounds	2
Ed. Thompson's b. f. by Lightning, out of Leland's dam, $1,500, 90 pounds	3
R. W. Cameron's b. g. Manitoba, by imp. Leamington, out of Belle, by Monarch	4

Time—1:19¾.

The winner was bought in by Col. MCDANIEL for $2,750.

THIRD RACE.

This was the Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay, $750 added; winner of the Belmont or Travers Stakes seven pounds extra; of both ten pounds extra. There were twenty-three nominations for the stake, as follows:

1. Stringfield & Butler's b. c. Quintard, by Ulverston, dam Blazella, by Omera.
2. James B. Clay's ch. c. War Whoop, by War Dance, dam Victoire, by Margrave.
3. D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Lilla Harness, by Revolver, out of Luxemburg's dam.
4. M. A. Littell's ch. f. Rattan, by Lexington, dam Lizzie Morgan, by Glencoe.
5. M. A. Littell's gr. f. Mary Clark, by Lexington, dam Eagless, by Glencoe, 107 pounds.
6. John Harper's ch. c. Express, by Endorser, dam Nantura, by Brawner's Eclipse, 110 pounds.
7. F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, by Eugene, dam La Rose, by Lexington, 110 pounds.
8. W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Nellie Ransom, by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light, 107 pounds.
9. F. Morris' b. c. Barbarian, by Eclipse, dam Barbarity.
10. John F. Purdy's b. c. by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington.
11. John O'Donnell's gr. f. Mary Louise, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign.
12. John O'Donnell's ch. f. Fanchon, by Australian, dam Idlewild.
13. James Thompson's b. c. Nickajack, by Rogers, dam Capitola.
14. August Belmont's ch. c. By the Sea, by Thormanby, dam Bernice, 110 pounds.
15. August Belmont's b. c. The Earl, by The Marquis, dam Fleur de Champs.
16. M. H. Sanford's b. c. Bingaman, by Asteroid, dam Bay Leaf.
17. John Coffee's b. c. Joe Elliott, by Asteroid, dam Little Miss, by Sovereign.
18. A. Buford's b. f. Rapidity, by Asteroid, dam imp. Fleeting Moments.
19. Jas. A. Grinstead's Fulminace, by Lightning, out of Sequin, by Eclipse.
20. Geo. Cadwallader's ch. f. Nellie R., by Lightning, dam Norah Creina, by Mahomet.
21. W. Cottrill's ch. f. Saucebox, by Star Davis, dam Skedaddle, by Yorkshire.
22. C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. c. Nathan Oaks, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington.
23. C. C. & R. H. Parks' ch. c. Waukegan, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Cripple.

Of these five put in an appearance, and they were *Mary Clark*, *Express*, *John Merryman*, *Nellie Ransom*, and *By the Sea*. *Mary Clark* was a great favorite, as will be seen from the quotations given below:

Mary Clark	$550	$310	$430
Nellie Ransom	385	200	225
By the Sea	250	150	175
Express	100	100	100
John Merryman	45	35	40
Total	$1,310	$795	$960

THE RACE.

When the flag fell *Mary Clark* and *Express* went away together, and the other three in a bunch. As they went to the turn *Mary Clark* showed the way and went past the quarter-pole with the lead of a length, *By the Sea* having collared *Express* and passing that point simultaneously, *Nellie Ransom* being fourth and *Merryman* last. As they went down the backstretch *Express* went ahead of *By the Sea*, leading him a length, *Nellie Ransom* being lapped on *By the Sea's* quarter. *Mary Clark* was still cutting out the work and went past the half-mile pole two lengths ahead, *Express* and *By the Sea* together, *Nellie* still fourth, and *John Merryman* in his old position in the rear. Their positions remained unchanged until they came up the homestretch, when *Nellie Ransom* came up, collared *Express* and *By the Sea*, making a most beautiful contest. As they came past the stand there was great cheering, *Mary Clark* still being two lengths in the lead, *By the Sea*, *Nellie Ransom* and *Express* still being on even terms, and *John Merryman* three lengths behind them. As they went round the turn, they got unyoked. *Mary Clark* was still leading, *Nellie Ransom* going up second, *Express* third, *By the Sea* and *Merryman* last. Going down the backstretch *Mary Clark* kept the pace hot, and by the time the half-mile pole was reached she was three lengths in the van, *Ransom* being second, a length in front of *Express*, who was half a length before *By the Sea*, *John Merryman* in his favrite position in the rear. Going round the lower turn *Mary Clark* got away a half a dozen lengths, and the only interest was centered in the contest for second place. *By the Sea* came to the third place, and *Express* was fourth. Coming up the stretch, *Mary Clark* was eased up, and so won in the easiest manner by six lengths, in 3:40. *Express* was second, beating out *John Merryman* three lengths. *By the Sea* was fourth and *Nellie Ransom* fifth, having been pulled up. The following is a

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Sequel Stakes.—For three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $750 added; winner of the Belmont or Travers Stakes, seven pounds extra; of both, ten pounds extra; two miles.

M. A. Littell's gr. f. Mary Clark, by Lexington, dam Eagless, by Glencoe	1
John Harper's ch. c. Express, by Endorser, dam Nantura, by Brawner's Eclipse	2
F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, by Eugene, dam La Rose, by Lexington	3
A. Belmont's ch. c. By the Sea, by Thormanby, dam Bernice	4
W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Nellie Ransom, by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light	5

Time—3:40.

Very little sport is promised for to-morrow. Only one race has filled; two will be walks over. The purse for all ages, a mile and an eighth, has four entries, viz.: *Salina*, 87 pounds; *Abdel Koree*, 90 pounds; *Tubman*, 97 pounds, and *Nellie James*, 105 pounds. The purse of $1,000 for all ages, three miles, has one entry—*Kingfisher*—and in the Consolation Purse of $600, one mile and a quarter, *Nellie Gray* is the only entry. It is cloudy to-night, with a prospect of rain. JOHN HARPER remains here, and will not run *Longfellow* before the next meeting, when he will start in the four-mile race. In the pools to-night, *Salina* brought $360, *Abdel Koree* $140, *Tubman* $40, *Nellie James* $10.

A trot took place today at the Glen Mitchell Track, between *Fanny Lambert*, *Lew. Baker* and *Lady Picton*. There was a large attendance of spectators, and the Gothamites suffered severely, as the favorite, *Fanny Lambert*, was beaten. The following is the summary:

GLEN MITCHELL TRACK, SARATOGA, July 17.—Purse and stake of $1,000; mile heats; best three in five.

Ed. Ellis entered ch. g. Lew. Baker	2	1	1	1
J. Dougrey entered br. m. Fanny Lambert	1	2	3	3
Owner entered br. m. Lady Picton	3	3	2	2

No time announced.

A Yacht Regatta to be Held at Atlantic City.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Preparations for a yachting contest on a grand scale are being made at Atlantic City. It is the intention of those having the affair in charge to have three days' racing, to begin July 27. The first day for cat-boats, the second for boats of a larger size, and the third for yachts of the largest class, open to all comers. A meeting will be held to-morrow evening, and Commodore BENNETT will be officially invited to attend the races with the New-York Yacht Club. Two thousand dollars have already been subscribed, with a prospect of $1,500 more. A prominent feature of the carnival will be a grand masquerade ball, to be given on the evening of July 28, at the Sea View Excursion House. Twenty-eight boats of all classes have have been entered thus far.

How California Was Preserved for the Union.

Friday, July 7, was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day on which Commodore SLOAT raised the American flag over Monterey, then the Capital of California, under Mexican rule, and proclaimed the province a portion of the United States. The *San Francisco Bulletin* tells the story thus:

"He arrived at Monterey from Mazatlan five days before with the frigate *Savannah* and five smaller vessels, under instructions from Secretary of Navy BANCROFT (now Minister to Berlin) to watch the drift of events, and in case of a breach of peace to employ his fleet for hostile purposes. The real object of SLOAT'S expedition was to prevent California from falling into the hands of the English in case of a war with Mexico. War actually broke out in May, 1846, two months before SLOAT reached Monterey; but while he suspected this he did not know it, though he had probably heard of FREMONT'S Bear-flag insurrection at Sonoma. He was decided in his course, however, by observing that a British fleet of ten vessels on this coast was watching American movements, and nursing some design in opposition to them. When SLOAT left Mazatlan on the *Savannah*, the British flag-ship, the *Collingwood*, carrying Rear Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR, left San Blas, and the two vessels had a race for Monterey. The *Savannah* was the fastest sailer and reached that port first, where SLOAT learned that the English had nearly perfected a plot to put California under British protection, as security or equivalent for the Mexican debt to British subjects, the transfer to be followed by a scheme of colonization in the San Joaquin valley and around the bays of Monterey and San Francisco.

SLOAT did not know that instructions were then on the way to him, directing him to seize and hold Mazatlan, Monterey and San Francisco, and take all measures in his power to secure the conquest of the country; but he knew this was within the plans of the Government, and saw that unless he acted at once the British would supersede him and California be lost to the United States. So on the 7th of July, 1846, he sent a force of 250 men ashore to hoist the Stars and Stripes and make proclamation as above. The act was not only not opposed, but was hailed with cheers by the people, who were generally anxious to separate from Mexico and had been plotting more than once to set up for themselves. On the 8th of July, in compliance with a message from SLOAT, Commander MONTGOMERY, of the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, raised the American flag at San Francisco, on the plaza which has ever since borne the name of his vessel, and took possession of the then petty village of Yerba Buena in the name of his country. On the 10th of July MONTGOMERY sent the national flag to Sonoma, where it was gladly accepted by the Fremont revolutionists in lieu of the rude Bear flag, which may still be seen in the hall of the pioneers of this city. These acts, followed by various land operations at a later day, insured the acquisition of California by the United States, which was completed by formal treaty at the end of the war with Mexico. The feelings of Admiral SEYMOUR when he tardily reached Monterey and saw the Yankee flag flying over the town, may be imagined. It is pretty certain that if SLOAT had not got ahead of him the British flag would have been hoisted instead, and California might either not have been an American State today, or else have become so only after a war with Great Britain."

THE ALLEGED POISONER.

Recent and Remote Facts in the Case of Mrs. Wharton, of Baltimore—Her Early Life in Philadelphia.

The Criminal Court of Baltimore having adjourned until September next, and the crime of which Mrs. WHARTON is accused not being bailable, she will be compelled to remain imprisoned at least two months before the case can go to the jury. Her incarceration has caused much excitement in the city. Upon her arrival at the prison on Saturday she seemed greatly unnerved, and her daughter will, by consent of the authorities, remain with her for the present. Against the latter there is not the slightest breath of suspicion.

Rev. Dr. DUDLEY is her spiritual attendant, and none but a few intimate friends have been admitted to see her. There have been so many reports of mysterious sudden deaths and singular attacks of illness occuring in her house, that many of her friends think that she is insane, and that she was partially so at times before her marriage—a belief which the story we quote below may strengthen. It is asserted that soon after Gen. KETCHUM'S death, she proposed to a wealthy citizen of Baltimore, one of her friends, to give him a bonus of a thousand dollars if he would accept her draft a moderate time on one of the city banks for ten thousand. He, however, declined. Larger percentage for similar privilege, it is said, was offered by her to others. Preparations are making to exhume the dead bodies of her husband and son. It is supposed that when the trial comes up her case will be removed to an adjoining county, probably Towsontown, Baltimore County, or Annapolis. J. NEVITT STEEL and S. TEAKLE WALLIS, Esqs., are her counsel.

Mrs. WHARTON is a native of Philadelphia, and most of her early life was spent in that city. Some of the singular circumstances of her youth are thus sketched by the *Inquirer* of that city:

ELLEN G. NUGENT was the daughter of GEORGE NUGENT, a large and very successful importer of this City in the last generation. She was born forty-five years ago by Mr. NUGENT'S second wife, about whom little is known save that she lived up to a few years since, her husband having died before her, during the prevalence of the California gold excitement. The early years of the daughter were spent near Conshocken, at a place called Gulf Mills. Her father idolized her, and expended large sums of money in gratifying her every whim. Her character was one of great recklessness—a dash and fastness then little known, but which has grown somewhat into fashion in these latter advanced days. She was proud of dress and spent large sums of money in that direction, with the remarkable eccentricity of paying the debts of her favorites and lavishing money and fine dresses, jewelry and what not upon various young ladies of her acquaintance. Her father paid all bills cheerfully, and was only too glad to satisfy the claims of his daughter upon his doting care. She was very beautiful, her society was greatly sought, and she was the centre of fashionable Philadelphia society.

It created an intense excitement when the friends of Miss NUGENT heard one morning that she had determined to get married. Soon afterward the wedding invitations were sent round and the wedding day followed close upon them. The prospective bridegroom was a Mr. WILLIAMSON, whose claims as a suitor had not even been suspected, and who was, indeed, comparatively unknown to the circle in which Miss NUGENT moved. But on the day of the wedding what was the still greater surprise of the guests upon attending the ceremonies to find that the bridegroom had not made his appearance. He was sent for by the parents of the bride, and the startling word brought back that the bridegroom knew nothing of the marriage, and had received no intimation of the event whatever. The guests departed in surprise, and the parents and bride were left in discomfiture—perhaps to a wordy quarrel.

The upshot of the matter was that Mr. NUGENT concluded that his daughter was insane, and determined to put her in a mad-house. Miss NUGENT, however, became acquainted with the design, and a few days before its projected accomplishment, ran away, no one could tell where. A short time afterward intelligence was received that she had married Lieut. HARRY W. WHARTON, a young man whose claims, like those of WILLIAMSON'S, had not been known. The couple put up at Jones' Hotel, in this city, but were soon forgiven, and returned to the family mansion at Gulf Mills. Afterward they resided at Norristown, and still afterward at Philadelphia again. Mrs. WHARTON was as lavish in her habits as Miss NUGENT, and her father was as kind in settling all her little bills.

Lieut. WHARTON became Capt. WHARTON, and was stationed at Fort Kearney for six or seven years. His wife accompanied him in his wanderings until his eye-sight became defective, and he returned to Philadelphia, where he placed himself under the care of an oculist. The war breaking out, the Captain got a commission in a Delaware regiment, and afterward was appointed disbursing agent. He made his residence in Hamilton-place, Baltimore, and had his office in Eutaw-street. He resided at this place, with the exception of a temporary sojourn in Washington, until the time of his sudden death in 1867."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday morning says:

No event in the annals of crime in this city ever stirred the emotions of what are called the cultivated circles of society as the extraordinary crimes charged against Mrs. WHARTON. The facts of the case as they stand before the public, are of themselves sufficiently sensational, without the exaggeration of any highly-wrought description. Those who have been accustomed to regard crime as an accompaniment of rude and vulgar life, are astounded at the information that the educated and refined walks of life have been invaded by the arrest of one of its members upon charges so atrocious and appalling, especially when considered in connection with the suspicions which have been engendered of antecedent crimes, as to be too horrible for ready belief. The charges read like a chapter in the life of the BORGIAS, or of the BOURBONS of a later date, in an age when the poisoning of human life was regarded as a science and practiced as an art. Unlike, however, the crimes dictated by State policy and craft, or the strong passions of jealousy and revenge, the theory of Mrs. WHARTON'S case is that she was influenced by motives entirely of a pecuniary nature. It is not just, however, to base any assumptions upon the preceding deaths of Mrs. WHARTON'S husband and her son, because there happened to be a large insurance on the latter's life, for it is understood that the physician in his case certified to his death resulting from typhoid fever, and as to the death of Mr. EDWARD WHARTON, her brother-in-law, at her house, and that of her daughter two weeks after, three years or so ago, the intimate friends of the family of the latter declare there was never any ground of suspicion in either case against her. It is known that Mr. VAN NESS, one of the victims of the alleged poisoning, wholly exonerates Mrs. WHARTON from all suspicion of guilt in his case, and it is inferred that such was the nature of his testimony before the Grand Jury, and also that the vote of that body was not unanimous upon the subject of the presentment. The manner and bearing of Mrs. WHARTON under the terrible circumstances in which she is placed are said to be perfectly composed. She sheds no tears, utters no reproaches, but quiety asserts her innocence of the charges alleged. She appears like a woman accustomed to discipline her feelings and the exercise of perfect self-control. Her daughter, however, though assuming a sprightly manner to encourage her mother's spirits, cannot conceal her anguish of mind. Mrs. WHARTON, since her first arrest, has been visited by her brother, Dr. NUGENT, of Pittston, Penn., and a sister, but it is stated that since the death of her husband his family connections have held no intimate relations with her.

Deputy Marshal FREY has communicated a statement exhibiting the manner in which the case was worked up by the Police authorities, and the evidence obtained by them. He says that as soon as he learned of the death of Gen. KETCHUM from Drs. CHEW and WILLIAMS, he called upon Mrs. WHARTON. After talking with her for three-quarters of an hour, he told her he would like to take her servants to his office and examine them privately. She made no objection, and the servants were taken to the office and examined separately by Marshal GREY and himself, and they were satisfied that the servants knew of nothing wrong as to the cause of the death of Gen. KETCHUM. On Saturday, 8th inst., he asked Mrs. WHARTON if she had purchased tartar emetic; she replied that she had bought some and used it in a mustard plaster which she had placed on her breast. He then went to the store of GOSMAN & Co., where he found that Mrs. WHARTON had purchased, on the 26th of January, about sixty grains of tartar emetic; he found it charged on the books. Up to last Sunday night, 9th inst., he was satisfied that suspicions pointed strongly to Mrs. WHARTON. The next move of the Deputy Marshal was to ascertain what motive there could have been for the desired death of Gen. KETCHUM, and in doing this he learned that the deceased came to Baltimore, as believed by his friends, for the purpose of collecting a note of $2,600 from Mrs. WHARTON; that after his death this note could not be found among the things he brought with him, which had been returned by Mrs. WHARTON; that a few days after the death of Gen. KETCHUM Mrs. WHARTON visited Washington, and called upon Gen. BRICE, the brother-in-law of deceased; that she asked Gen. BRICE for $4,000 worth of Government bonds which she said she had deposited for safe keeping with Gen. KETCHUM; Gen. BRICE asked her if she had written proof of the fact, or living witnesses that she could furnish; she said that she had neither; he then asked her if she was not indebted to Gen. KETCHUM, and whether he did not hold her note for $2,600; she replied in the negative, and said she paid the note some time ago to Gen. KETCHUM in person, and that she had torn up the note in his presence.

Mr. VAN NESS called on Mrs. WHARTON on the 19th and 20th of June, and took a glass of wine each day, after which he was affected with pains in the back and shoulders, but which soon passed off. On the 24th he was at Mrs. WHARTON'S house and took a glass of lager-beer from Mrs. WHARTON'S own hand. Shortly after he was taken violently sick with convulsions. The cork of the bottle was drawn out in his presence. He was so sick that he could not be removed from the house. His family were sent for, and also Drs. WILLIAMS and CHEW, who attended him. He was confined until the 30th, when he was taken home.

Mrs. HUTTON, sister of Mrs. VAN NESS, made some beef tea on Sunday, part of which Mr. VAN NESS partook of; the remainder was placed in a refrigerator in the cellar; the next time Mr. VAN NESS partook of it he was unable to retain it upon his stomach; on the 28th, when Gen. KETCHUM died, Mrs. HUTTON brought milk into the house; Mr. VAN NESS drank a tumblerful, and said it was nice; at eleven A. M. she made a milk punch herself, took a wine-glassful and handed it to Mr. VAN NESS, who said it was very agreeable and pleasant; the remainder was put in a nursery refrigerator in a dining-room adjoining the room in which Mr. VAN NESS was lying. At 12.30 P. M. Mrs. VAN NESS went to get her husband another drink of it, pouring it from a tumbler into the wine glass. She tasted it and found it had a peculiar taste, called Mrs. LONEY, who observed a sediment in the bottom of the tumbler. She tasted it, and found it was bitter. She thought something was wrong, and consulted with Dr. WILLIAMS. The sediment was examined by Prof. AIKIN, and found to contain fifteen grains of tartar emetic. After that Mr. VAN NESS took nothing that was not prepared by safe hands.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Baccalaureate Address by President Asa D. Smith—Sermon of Rev. J. C. Bodwell Before the Theological Society.

The public exercises of Commencement week at Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire, began on Sunday afternoon, when the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., President of the institution. He announced that his text was taken from James i., 25, and his subject was "Liberty as Related to Law." Quoting the exclamation of Mme. ROLAND, when brought to the guillotine, "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" he said that the remark was not true of her age alone, as has been proved recently by the Communist reign of terror in Paris. He then carefully defined the term liberty, illustrating it by the structure of a watch, every part fulfilling the maker's purpose and moving freely, ticking a song of liberty; the action ceasing to be free only when the watch gets out of order. Another illustration was derived from the constitution of the human soul, fitted originally for the service of righteousness and following conscience, but placed under bondage as soon as it became disordered by yielding to sin. Liberty was therefore defined as unimpeded constitutional action. It was shown that liberty could exist in perfect harmony with the natural laws of society, and that these are constructed with a fair allowance for human depravity. The following were stated to be the most important applications of the true relations of liberty to law: First—The operation of divine law is glorious, whether in the physical, mental or spiritual world. This point was most eloquently elaborated. Second—Obedience to law is blessed in the deed. The bond was a silken cord and only disobedience could bind with iron. Third—The law of liberty shows that the most perfect form of government does not consist in the mere will of the people, but that a theocratic element should also be present. Fourth—It is a mistake to disparage the sterner attributes of law. The sense of justice is instructive, and the idea of retribution is involved with it. Fifth—It is folly to clamor for the removal of all restrictions in society, education, the Church, &c. Sixth—A free Government cannot exist unless there be a wise controlling power placed upon the will of the governed. Seventh—The responsibilities of the legislator are magnified when viewed in the light of liberty. Eighth—Partisan action for selfish purposes is condemned. Ninth—This law shows the superiority of our Bible over all the sacred books of false religions, as it is capable of universal application. These lessons were further inforced in the concluding address to the graduating classes by a pertinent allusion to the faithful services of the late Prof. WOODMAN, who had died during the year.

In the evening, an appreciative audience gathered in the College Church to listen to the address before the Theological Society by Rev. J. C. BODWELL, D. D., of Hartford, Conn. The speaker was introduced by Prof. D. J. NOYES, and in commencing remarked that while he was a theological man and was to address a theological society, it would at the same time be very natural that he should not take a theological subject. One of the dangers to which young men were exposed and which they must answer, is the rationalism of the present day. This was the subject of the evening. Many men were found who, in their intervals of retirement from the wearying searches for fossils and from the examination of the anatomical structure of lizards, looked on theology as a recreation. The speaker took up the objection so frequently presented that infidels, atheists and rationalists were men of intellect and philosophers, answering it by saying they might be learned, but infidelity itself has never been philosophy. The moment men like EMERSON, PARKER and MILL entered into religious speculation they gave nothing but crude and simple puerilities. In theology the domination of reason is wholly unreasonable. It postulates a lie. The only want of these modern skeptics is that scarce and simple article, common sense. So soon as one theory became untenable they were ready to grapple another, and hence to this outside rationalism it was unprofitable to make reply. The speaker took up next what he termed the inside rationalism which was blighting the New-England religion of today. It was captivating with its dialectics, but surrounded with an atmosphere cold and unsatisfying. The marasmus of religious skepticism contaminating our present religion must be fought against. Let them answer it by the words of Scripture. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools. The address was listened to with the closest attention throughout.

BUTLER'S MANIFESTO.

His Readiness to Accept the Nomination for Governor of Massachusetts Not Hailed with Delight in Boston.

The leading Republican papers of Boston do not greet with very exuberant enthusiasm Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER'S announcement that he is ready to accept the Republican nomination for Governor of the Commonwealth. On the contrary, they seem inclined to repulse coldly his warm advances.

The *Advertiser* expresses the opinion that it is rather early to accept nominations to be made so far ahead, though it admits that the risks are peculiar and there are no chances to be thrown away. It intimates (as it has done before, and that not long since) that Gov. CLAFLIN may, after all, consent to be a candidate, saying: "If it is true that the Governor's name would go further than any other to unite the various interests represented by a party so large and so independent in its ways of thinking, that alone would seem to settle the duty of the Convention and would present a claim of no common character on the services of the Governor himself." And further: "Every intelligent person in the community could name a score whom the Convention would honor itself in nominating, and any one of whom might be elected without the loss of a vote on public grounds. But they are not candidates—as Gov. CLAFLIN is not. And yet—unless we entirely mistake the expressions of opinion in all parts of the State, coming to us from men whose judgment would command unhesitating and universal respect if we were permitted to name them—the Convention will make its selection from the number of these."

One other suggestion the *Advertiser* throws out thus:

"Gen. BUTLER'S correspondents have, however, omitted one point from their list of questions—and there is no allusion to it in his reply—about which there has been a good deal of gossip and some public dispute. It is whether, in the event of his failing to receive the Republican nomination, he would still be the candidate of the discontented, as Mr. PHILLIPS was last year. These, including the labor reformers, and a part of the woman suffragists and prohibitionists, together with the personal friends of Mr. PHILLIPS, mustered 21,000 votes last year. They could not hope to exceed that number this year, under the most favorable circumstances; but many of them have exalted views of the personal prestige of Gen. BUTLER, and have promised themselves a large accession of strength from the use of his name. The question now is, whether they are using his name with his consent, and will be allowed to use it after the Republican Convention?"

The ever-cautious *Journal* says there is no question but that the Republicans in Convention will act with proper discretion, and nominate for all the offices gentlemen who will strengthen the party and continue its beneficial rule. And to the rival "claims" of Dr. LORING and Gen. BUTLER it alludes in the following terms: "It is well known that Dr. LORING proposes to submit his name to the Convention, not that he has any particular claims to the nomination beyond those possessed by a score of active Republicans, but in order to see if politicians and agriculturists, who have been talking Governor to him for some years, mean Governor, and thus to test their sincerity by forcing them to show their hands. Gen. BUTLER, in his letter, destroys at once the idea which has been so persistently put forth regarding his obligations to Dr. LORING in times past for valuable services rendered, and he very cruelly says: 'My first candidature for Congress, when Dr. LORING was at all in the field, was in 1866, two years only after he came into the Republican Party,' &c. This twitting on facts, however, is very dangerous warfare, for, if Gen. BUTLER proposes to base the superiority of his claims to the nomination over those of Dr. GEORGE B. LORING upon the ground that he became a member of the party a few months earlier than his Essex opponent, the Republicans may be able to find a candidate who was pretty firm in the faith, and had rendered valuable party service prior to the time when Gen. BUTLER was indulging in a controversy with Gov. ANDREW, and granting commissions to men who did not seek to make interest with Gen. BUTLER by their record as Republicans."

Kentucky Outlaws.

The lawlessness in Estell County, Kentucky, some details of which were given herein a few days ago, still continues. The Lexington *Press* says that one day last week a body of about fifty men made a descent upon the town of Fitchburg, and attacked the house of a negro. He showed fight and shot down three of his assailants, when the rest fled. Other disturbances occurred about three miles from the town. Many of the women and children have fled from the place, seeking safety from an attack by the ore-diggers, who threaten to burn the village. Government troops have been sent to protect it.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Announcement.

Second Concert and drawing of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts, at Irving Hall, on the evening of the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. 190,000 tickets, comprising the whole number printed for sale, publicly put into the distribution against 9,650 gifts, affording a better average than one gift to twenty tickets. The gifts are all of the finest diamond jewelry, valued collectively at $860,000, and ranging from $55 to $60,000 each. Distribution by Committee appointed by ticket buyers. Tickets for sale in New-York at principal hotels, Delmonico's, Thomas' Garden, Irving Hall, &c. Commissioners' report and list of prize numbers of last drawing in the hands of all agents. Highest gift yet drawn, $400, leaving all the most valuable gifts to be drawn hereafter.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO.,
No. 678 Broadway, New-York.

Dutcher's

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER!
DUTCHER'S
DEAD SHOT FOR BED BUGS.

The most powerful exterminators ever known. Now is the time to use them and sleep in peace. Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Going to Boston.

Those afflicted with falling, loss and premature gray hair, diseases or complaints of the scalp, moth patches, freckles, pimply eruptions, unnatural redness of the nose and odorous exhalations of the skin, should consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., previous to July 31. After that date he will be at his Boston office, No. 18 Temple-place.

Hotels are Either Overgrown Nuisances, or else large families where every wish is gratified by accommodations which a smaller menage could ill support. The Messrs. Rice, of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, keep this fact constantly in view, and their hotel constantly increases in public favor.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Bishop Soule's Liniment.—Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.

MARRIED.

BEIRNE—WILSON.—Thursday, July 13, 1871, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. Howard Crosby, JOHN BEIRNE to Miss KATIE WILSON, both of this City.

DIED.

BEEBE.—On Sunday, 16th inst., at New-Britain, Conn., WILLIAM H. BEEBE, late of this City.

Funeral at Woodlawn Cemetery on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend. Trains leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 23th-st. and 4th-av., at 9½ A. M.

BREWSTER.—On the 16th inst., at Goshen, N. Y., LOUISA, youngest daughter of Geo. H. and Mary L. Brewster, aged 7 months, 25 days.

BONNELL.—On the 16th inst., JOSEPH A. BONNELL, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

COLES.—On Saturday, July 15, at her residence in Tarrytown, ELIZA COLES, wife of Joseph Coles.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 19, at 1¼ o'clock P. M., from the Second Reformed Church. Carriages in waiting to meet 11 o'clock A. M. train from New-York.

HARD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., July 15, GERSHOM NOBLE, Jr., only son of Gershom N. and Mary F. Hard, aged 9 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The funeral services will take place from their residence, No. 24 Stiles-st., Elizabeth, on Tuesday, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be waiting at the depot to meet the 2 o'clock train from New-York.

KERRIGAN.—On Sunday, July 16, 1871, ELMER, only child of James M. and Anna Louise Kerrigan, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 161 Washington-av., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

KING.—At Florence, Italy, June 25, HENRIETTA LOW, infant child of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cornelius L. and Janet King, aged 4 weeks.

KASMIRE.—At West Point, on Monday, July 17, 1871, ADELIA, only child of George E. and Mary Beebe Kasmire, aged 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 296 West 12th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 19, at 2 o'clock.

McGAW.—July 13, at Bedford, his country residence, near Manchester, N. H., JOHN A. McGAW, of New-York, in the 71st year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn on Tuesday, the 18th, for interment.

PINKNEY.—At Westport, Conn., July 15, KATE E. PINKNEY, wife of John M. Pinkney, aged 37 years.

Relations and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence in Westport, Tuesday, at 2½ P. M. Train from New-York leaves New-Haven Depot at 11½ A. M.; returning, leaves Westport at 6 P. M.

ROOSEVELT.—On Monday morning, July 17, 1871, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, of this City, in the 78th year of his age.

SAMMIS.—On Monday morning, 17th inst., DAVID SAMMIS, in the 66th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

STEPHENS.—On Sunday, July 16, of cholera infantum, EDWARD, infant son of Edward and Annie Sutton Stephens, aged 7 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of its grandparents, No. 239 5th-av., on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock.

TURNER.—Suddenly, at Roselle, Union County, N. J., July 16, LOTHROP TURNER, Jr., son of Lothrop and Catherine L. Turner, aged 5 months.

Funeral services at the house, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 2 P. M.

VAN WYCK.—Suddenly, at Great Neck, Long Island, on Saturday, July 15, HENRY L. VAN WYCK, of New-York City, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 23 West 12th-st., on Wednesday, July 19, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

WEEKS.—At Katonah, on First day, the 16th of Seventh month, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Weeks, in the 74th year of her age.

WHITTAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 17, MARGARET WHITTAKER, aged 55 years, wife of Benjamin Whittaker.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 191 Willoughby-st., 2 P. M. Wednesday. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SUMMONS.—Members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication to be held at the lodge-room, corner of Bowery and Bleecker-st., on Wednesday, July 19, inst., sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, WILLIAM M. OAKLEY. Brethren of sister lodges are invited to participate.

By order, FREDERICK GUGEL, M.
JOHN NIXON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season. Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 22, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 6½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE. Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $80. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

There is much sickness in Boston.

The colored vote of South Carolina is estimated to be about 2,500.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention is to be held in Baltimore, to-morrow.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS is to lecture next Winter on the "Present Conditions of Earning a Living."

Confederate Gen. J. B. HOOD is at some Springs in Ohio, moving about on crutches. His wife is said to be a very great favorite there.

Maine reports only a two-fifth hay crop. New hay is now selling in Lewiston at $20. Last year it was only $15.

Twelve public drinking fountains are to be placed in the streets of St. Louis immediately, $2,500 having been appropriated for the purpose.

Augusta, Ga., sent North in four days recently 15,829 watermelons. And yet the season has hardly opened.

A bricklayer in Philadelphia has been bound over for trial on the charge of maliciously throwing mortar into the eyes of a little girl.

A Kentuckian who died recently left liberal bequests to his old slaves. All of them have been his pensioners since their emancipation.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's intimate personal and political friends are to meet in Dayton, Ohio, about the 1st of August, to take measures to raise funds for a monument to his memory.

The Democrats of Sacramento, Cal., are annoyed by the discovery that one of their candidates for the State Senate during the rebellion passed under a name different from that by which they now know him.

The California Democratic Executive Committee have substituted the name of JOHN ROSENFIELD, for Harbor Commissioner, on their State ticket, in place of J. FRIEDLANDER, declined.

North Carolina papers inform us that a young lady has been appointed watchman at the bridge over the branch of the Neuse River near Goldsboro. It may not be surprising if young men hereafter insist upon taking toll as well as paying it.

An impudent boy in Canada, who chanced to hear a young lady playing "Put Me in My Little Bed," on a concertina, likened the music to the grunting of a pig. He was straightway dragged into Court and fined $5 for his impertinence.

A country newspaper, which recently spoke of "buttered thunder," and was asked by a contemporary if that had any affinity to "greased lightning," manifested some anger in explaining that muttered thunder was what was intended.

Rev. Dr. COIT, of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., has been elected President of Hobart College. Hon. CLARENCE A. SEWARD received the honorary degree of LL. D. from this institution at its recent Commencement. Dr. COIT has few equals as an educator in the United States.

A Mormon is exhibiting in Salt Lake City one of his children, which is six months old, weighs forty pounds, and measures twenty-six inches around the waist. Among his wives the Mormon numbers the mother of this infant giant and her mother.

Republican papers in Maine assert that the effect of the new departure movement in that State has been to disorganize the Democratic Party, and that at no time since the first year of the war has there been so little harmony in that party as at present.

A woman in Albany, who has been made insane by her husband's cruel desertion of her, on Saturday seized one of her twin infants, and rushing into the street threw it as far as she could from her on the pavement. The child was much bruised, but not seriously injured. The woman has been taken to an asylum.

Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY felt aggrieved at some statements made in a memoir of Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE, which is to appear in the *Historical Magazine*, and proofs of which have been sent him. After considerable letter writing on the subject the article has been revised, and all the passages which were personally offensive to him have been expurgated.

Of Col. GARDNER BANKS, whose death has just been announced, the New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "Col. BANKS settled here after the war, and was engaged in planting for some years, and was subsequently engaged in the brokerage business. During his residence in New-Orleans he made many warm friends, who will deplore his untimely death."

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has turned seer, and dropped into poetry, moved thereto, perhaps, by the storm which from all quarters has burst upon him for his political views as expressed in the Atlanta *Sun*. The lines are these:

> "When first that *Sun* its life-giving beams displays,
> It draws up vapors which obscure its rays,
> But e'en those clouds at last adorn its way,
> Reflect new glories, and augment the day!"

Gov. HOFFMAN has returned to Albany. The *Argus* of yesterday morning says: "Gov. HOFFMAN passed through New-York on his way from Newport to Albany, leaving the first-named City at 10 A. M. of Monday [of last week.] The first official intimation either that his presence was needed or that the Police had determined to stop the Orange procession reached him on Tuesday. He then took the first train to New-York."

There is a man in Bridgewater, Mass., who has been clerk, agent and treasurer for a manufacturing company for thirty-six years; clerk, agent and treasurer of an iron company for thirty years; clerk, agent and treasurer of a third company for twenty-two years, and president of another company twenty-two years. He has never been absent from an annual or Directors' meeting of either of these companies during his official connection with them, and has kept the records and drawn all the checks of three.

There is good reason to believe, complains the Mobile *Register*, that the new departure, so far from being a bridge to pass new members into the Democratic camp, is a bridge that lures and marches the Democratic camp over to Radical mongrelism. But the *Register* feels encouraged in the belief that the Democratic masses cannot be brought to indorse the movement, and that, when it comes to be analyzed in the National Convention next year, a great majority will be found that prefer to stand boldly against fraudulent interpolations in the Constitution to whitewashing them as dead issues.

A telegram to the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* says that on Thursday night last a large body of disguised men went to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad yard in Chattanooga, captured and locked up the watchman in the round house, and then entirely disabled all the engines in it by removing parts of the machinery, which can only be replaced from the shops in the East. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators. No trains left the city on the railroad on Friday. Superintendent J. C. STANTON was in this city at the time, endeavoring to make arrangements for funds to pay the employes.

A Toledo paper speaks of two sailors who were wandering about the docks a few days ago, and had their attention attracted by a tombstone which had just been landed. Upon closer examination one of them exclaimed, "There, this is the first time I have heard from my father for fifteen years!" He explained that he left his home, in New-York, fifteen years ago, and had not seen nor heard from there since that time. He afterward learned that his parents removed to the West, his father died, and the surviving members of the family sent East for the tombstone to mark his grave.

At the recent Commencement of a female college in Georgia one of the young lady graduates read an essay on "Southern Females, their past and present," and another announced as her subject, "Smiles, like kisses, have no constant value." The correspondent of an Atlanta paper, alluding to these exercises, expresses the opinion that all the Georgia female colleges are making a mistake in bringing young girls out upon the stage to read before large audiences. "For," he says, "we do not wish our Southern women trained for the rostrum. The rich, beautiful lustre of some of our Southern fruits is sadly marred by one slight touch. Nature, in this, gives us a lesson. In the judgment of the writer, it would be far better to have the pieces of the young ladies read by a gentleman."

In the trial of a railroad bankruptcy case, in Indianapolis, Ind., a few days ago, it was developed that one of the petitioners, late a conductor on the road, had made an effort, after the appointment of the receivers, to recover $16,000, the amount of his claim against the Company, by a combination among the other conductors to extract from their daily returns of receipts until that amount was made up. It was agreed that if he succeeded in getting his claim from the Company, the amount taken by the conductors should be divided among them.

Democrats of the Third District of Texas are called upon to elect Col. GIDDINGS to Congress, because: "Though born in Pennsylvania, he came to Texas as soon as he was old enough to be master of his own conduct. He studied his profession in Texas, married a native Texan girl, and his children are all young Texans, who have never yet breathed any other than a Texas atmosphere. For Texas Col. GIDDINGS fought during the war. For Texas he languished in the prison-pens of our Northern enemy. To Texas he is bound, and with Texas he is identified, by every feeling, principle, impulse and sympathy that well can move the human soul."

A San Francisco paper gives a verbatim report of a trial for murder in that city. This is a brief extract from the testimony of one witness: "A gentleman came up there; I forget the name; I think his name is RENWICK; I think this gentleman is the man; I think he was; I am not sure; I think he was; I am not sure; I guess this was the man; I think so; I would not be certain; yes, I guess—well, I think so; I believe that is the man; I believe that is the man; I guess that is him; that looks like him; I guess that is the man; yes, I think that is him; I believe that is the man; I said I thought it was him, didn't I? Well, so far as I recollect."

THE COMING RUSSIAN.

Another Feature in the Grand Duke's Visit—A Great Buffalo Hunt on the Plains—America's Gift to the Emperor—The Distinguished Subscribers—The Courtly Letter of Presentation.

Private advices per cable represent America's Imperial visitor, the Grand Duke ALEXIS, as having arrived at Cronstadt, to superintend personally the outfitting of the splendid squadron which is to accompany him to the United States in September. If the arrangements now being perfected in Russia for the visit of the Emperor's son to America are on a grand scale, those here are none the less extensive for his reception. A full account was given in these columns some days since of New-York's programme, and it is stated on good authority that the Grand Duke's travels through the West will be one perfect round of festivities. Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN and a number of prominent cavalry officers of the United States Army propose giving His Imperial Highness and suite a grand buffalo hunt on the plains of the far West. Preparations are now being made for the great chase, which will take place, it is thought, somewhere in the vicinity of Fort Laramie. As before published in the TIMES, during the Grand Duke's stay in New-York he will be given charge of PAGE's magnificent picture of Admiral FARRAGUT, which is a gift to his Imperial father from the citizens of the United States. The picture is to be accompanied by a very elaborate scroll of parchment, with appropriate allegorical designs by BIERSTADT, a description of which has already been given. To the scroll is appended the names of the subscribers. Immediately above the names is engrossed, in elegant characters, the following letter of presentation:

To His Majesty Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias:

SIRE: The undersigned citizens of the United States of North America unite in behalf of their countrymen in offering to your Imperial Majesty the accompanying picture, representing Admiral FARRAGUT in the shrouds of the *Hartford* during the memorable battle of Mobile Bay, painted by WILLIAM PAGE, P. N. A. We ask your acceptance of the same as a slight token of our appreciation of the sympathy manifested by your Majesty's Government and people during the war for the Union, and also as an appropriate recognition of the hospitable courtesies shown by the civil authorities and naval officers to the Admiral and his comrades during their late visit to your Empire, whose continued prosperity is the earnest desire of your Majesty's grateful friends.

(Signed.) Alexander T. Stewart, James Brown, Paul Spofford, R. W. Howes, Levi P. Morton, Hon. Edward Haight, C. E. Detmold, Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, E. W. Stoughton, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. W. E. Dodge, Jay Cooke, E. C. Knight, Wm. G. Moorhead, Hon. N. P. Banks, William T. Blodgett, Albert Bierstadt, Henry Clews, C. H. McCormick, Geo. W. Quintard, Hon. Columbus Delano, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Sinclair Tousey, Frederick Billings, Gov. J. Gregory Smith, Hon. R. L. Cutting, Peter Cooper, Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Wm. C. Bryant, Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, John Taylor Johnson, John Jacob Astor, Moses Taylor, Lieut.-Gen. Philip Sheridan, Edward Cooper, C. P. Huntington, James E. Montgomery, Admiral S. W. Godon, E. A. Quintard, Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell, Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Hon. Hamilton Fish.

The above list is not yet complete, as a large number of the most eminent in the land have signified their desire to be represented among the subscribers to the present to the Russian Emperor, but being at a distance it is impossible to reach them at present.

The following gentlemen are the Presentation Committee, and have their rooms at the Brevoort House:

John A. Dix, Wm. C. Bryant, Peter Cooper, Moses H. Grinnell, S. W. Godon, United States Navy, John Jacob Astor, John Taylor Johnston, C. P. Huntington, James E. Montgomery, William O. Stoddard, Secretary; Wm. Alexander Smith, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-street.

A Statue to Fitz-Greene Halleck.

It is proposed to erect a life-size bronze statue of the late FITZ-GREENE HALLECK in the Central Park. A site for the statue has already been selected, and when the requisite amount ($12,000) has been subscribed, the services of one of our most eminent sculptors will be obtained, and a statue erected worthy of the poet and of the Metropolis. Friends of Mr. HALLECK who may desire to contribute toward this object are invited to forward their names to any of the undersigned:

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, President, No. 5 West Twenty-second-street; Jas. Grant Wilson, Secretary, No. 15 Kirkpatrick-place; Benjamin H. Field, Treasurer, No. 21 East Twenty-sixth-street; William C. Bryant, S. B. Chittenden, Hamilton Fish, John H. Gourlie, William Kemble, Samuel B. Ruggles, William H. Appleton, William T. Blodgett, Andrew H. Green, Evert A. Duyckinck.

The following are among the subscribers to the fund:

Benj. R. Winthrop	$250	James W. Gerard	$50
Frederic De Peyster	250	Chas. L. Tiffany	50
S. B. Chittenden	250	Augustus Schell	50
Benj. H. Field	250	J. Green Pearson	50
Hamilton Fish	250	George K. Sistare	50
Jas. Gordon Bennett	250	George H. Boker	50
John David Wolfe	200	Loring Andrews	35
Gulian C. Verplanck	100	E. A. Duyckinck	35
Wm. Cullen Bryant	100	Jas. Grant Wilson	25
Sam'l F. B. Morse	100	George Wm. Curtis	25
Wm. Niblo	100	J. Pierrepont Morgan	25
T. W. C. Moore	100	Wm. H. Fogg	25
Thos. N. Lawrence	100	Daniel Huntington	25
David Dudley Field	100	Henry Clews	25
Thos. H. Faile	100	Wm. H. Macy	25
Wm. M. Evarts	100	J. Van Shaick	25
Wm. W. Phelps	100	Alex. Taylor	25
Chas. T. Raynolds	100	W. L. Cogswell	25
John P. Kernochan	100	John Warren	25
Wm. & John O'Brien	100	H. F. Spaulding	25
John Q. Jones	100	Henry A. Burr	25
D. Appleton & Co	100	Richard E. Mount, Jr	25
Charles O'Conor	100	William W. Bruce	25
Wm. C. Rhinelander	100	William Kemble	25
David Stewart	100	Alfred Pell	25
A. Oakey Hall	100	W. W. Wright	25
C. V. S. Roosevelt	100	John Roberton	25
A Lady Friend	100	John Bigelow	25
Cyrus W. Field	100	John Fowler, Jr	25
Thomas Lord	100	E. C. Benedict	25
Wm. T. Blodgett	100	Chas. A. Peabody	25
William B. Ogden	100	Charles P. Daly	25
Moses H. Grinnell	100	Shepherd Knapp	25
John A. C. Gray	100	A. W. Blake	20
Thurlow Weed	100	George A. Elliot	20
Wm. A. Wheelock	50	George Hill	15
Josiah Macy's Sons	50	Charles Dana	10
Thomas Barron	50	John McKesson	10
Benj. G. Arnold	50	S. P. Dinsmore	10
Jonathan Sturges	50	Ellsworth Eliot	10
Gouverneur Kemble	25		

Two Rogues Unmasked—Another Case of Saw-Dust Swindling.

One JOSEPH FORD, of Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., yesterday appeared before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, in the rôle of the biter bitten. Some weeks ago he received at his home a circular signed JOSEPH R. POPE, No. 11 Ann-street, New-York, opening to him the rapid road to fortune by means of counterfeit money. He hastened to New-York. When near the designated locality he was accosted by a stranger, who asked him if he was looking for No. 11 Ann-street, and upon his answering in the affirmative, the stranger offered his services as a guide, and they were accepted. FORD thus got into Room No. 8 of No. 102 Nassau, where he met a large man who produced a quantity of stuff which he declared to be counterfeit money, and offered it for ten cents on the dollar. FORD, who asserts that he believed the money to be genuine, purchased $230 worth of it, which the large man placed in a cigar-box, whereupon the guide was so overcome with emotion that he gave FORD a prolonged embrace, taking care to turn his face from the treasure. Meantime it had been securely packed in a valise, which the liberal large man had offered without cost, and FORD sent it by express to Rushville, Ill. He followed it thither with all possible speed, and, upon opening the valise, found the box all right, but opening the latter, found it filled with saw-dust instead of the counterfeit money he expected. Enraged at the swindle, he hastened back to New-York, and again meeting his guide in Ann-street, demanded the return of his money; but the guide proved to be a man of short memory, and declared he did not know FORD. The latter seized the other; a struggle ensued, and finally FORD fired a shot at his opponent, and the guide for the moment escaped, but was afterward arrested. The prisoner was arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN. Being entirely unprovided with any other name, he was set down in the complaint as John Roe. He was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money by trick and device.

THE ERIE WAR.

Motion for Another Injunction Against Jay Gould—Those 30,000 Shares Again.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, another bill in equity was filed by ROBERT AMADEUS HEATH, JOHN BENJAMIN HEATH, and HENRY BURNLEY HEATH, composing the firm of HEATH & Co., merchants doing business in London, England, and HENRY L. RAPHAEL and EDWARD L. RAPHAEL, composing the firm of R. RAPHAEL & Co., also merchants of London, against the Erie Railway Company, JAY GOULD, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the State of New-York. The bill, which is of considerable length, prays that pending this suit there may be granted to the petitioners a writ of injunction issuing out of and under the seal of this Court directed to the Erie Railroad Company and all its officials and directors, and to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and all its officers and agents, enjoining and restraining the Erie Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, under penalty, from adding, or causing to be added, to the registered amount of the share of capital of the Erie Company kept by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the 30,000 shares of stock which were issued in December and January last upon the basis of the conversion of the convertible bonds for three millions of paper, or any part of such 30,000 shares, and from procuring or causing to be registered with or certified by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, any stock certificates of the Erie Company upon the basis of the addition to the registry of the share capital of the Erie Company, kept by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the said 30,000 shares of stock issued in December and January last. The petitioners also pray for an injunction to restrain the defendants from adding to the registry of the share capital of Erie kept by the Farmers' Loan Company, the whole or any part of the amount of the 30,000 shares of Erie stock issued, or pretended to be issued, in December and January last, upon the basis of the conversion of said convertible bonds, and from registering or certifying as genuine Erie stock any stock certificates based upon the addition to the registry of the said 30,000 shares of stock issued in December and January last, or any part thereof. The petitioners, in conclusion, pray for such further relief, order and decree in the premises as the Court sitting in equity may deem proper to grant.

THE NEW TURN HALL.

Laying the Corner-Stone—An Impressive Occasion.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, by the New-York Turnverein, yesterday, was an interesting affair, and attracted a vast audience, which was gathered in front of a gaylybedecked platform in the centre of the building grounds, covering four lots. The organizations participating in the celebration, besides the New-York Turnverein, were the Veteran Vocal Association, composed of former members of the Turnverein, the Turnverein of the west side, a delegation of the Williamsburg Turners, the girls' Turn school, numbering about fifty, the boys of the Zoeglings school, numbering from 500 to 600. These organizations, with the exception of the pupils of the Turn schools, assembled early in the afternoon at the present head-quarters in Orchard-street, and thence marched through Canal-street and the Bowery to the building grounds. In the Bowery they were joined by the schools' which had formed at the armory building, on the corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets. On the building grounds the celebration was opened by an overture by the orchestra and a vocal performance by the Turner Liedertafel, whereupon Mr. G. FREIGANG, the first speaker of the Turnverein, after an opening address, introduced the Mayor, who, in a brief discourse, alluded to the strength and thorough organization of the Turner organization, being represented in a union which is extending over nearly all the States of the Union, forming in itself a power which, in union with the liberty-loving elements of the nation, is sufficient to preserve law and order. After a vocal performance by the Turner pupils, Mr. JULIUS KAUFMANN delivered an oration, whereupon the members of the Turnverein sang a Turn chorus, accompanied by the orchestra. Thereupon the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone followed, and the celebration concluded by the reading of a Fest poem, and the singing of the chorus "Gut Heil," by the Turnverein. The members of the Turnverein subsequently proceeded to a picnic, which was given at the Lion Park by the German Ladies' Hospital Association, for the benefit of the German Hospital fund.

Reunion of the Army of the James.

The second triennial reunion of the Society of the Army of the James will be held in New-York City, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The public ceremonies will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, which has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Society by Gen. FERRERO, and will consist of an address by Brevet Major-Gen. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, United States Volunteers, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, (Major-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, United States Army, who was elected orator for the occasion at the last reunion, being compelled to decline the honor.) An original poem, written for the occasion, will be recited by Col. JOHN HAY, late Private Secretary to President LINCOLN. After the close of the public exercises a business meeting will be held. The band of the First United States Artillery, tendered by Gen. ISRAEL VOGDES, United States Army, will furnish the music. The banquet will be given at the St. James Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

Arrest of a Notorious Fugitive.

A Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, JOHN FOGARTY was charged with feloniously assaulting JOHN STETSON, of No. 452 Sixth-avenue. The prisoner was arrested on suspicion of burglary, and was subsequently identified as the leader of a gang of roughs who assaulted Mr. STETSON on the 26th of January last, and one of whom discharged the contents of a revolver at his head. His associates in that crime are now undergoing punishment, but the warrant for his arrest was never executed, so successfully did he elude the Police. During May he was before the presiding Judge at Yorkville Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct, and on that occasion an application to surrender him up for felonious assault and battery was denied. He was then committed for ten days, but on the succeeding day, through political influence, he obtained his discharge. Judge COX committed him for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

The Dowling Affray—Statement of the Victim.

Coroner YOUNG yesterday took the antemortem statement of THOS. DOWLING, a native of Ireland, thirty-five years of age, who was stabbed Sunday evening in the left side during an affray near the Battery. DOWLING stated that FRANK MEAD and WM. FLOOD in one boat, and JOHN GEARY and JOHN NOLAN in another, were engaged in a race off the Battery, and he went down to see them. There were several boys swimming, and wishing to drive them out he threw a small pebble into the water, but it did not strike anywhere near them. After the race FLOOD appeared dissatisfied with having been beaten in the race, and some angry words passed between FLOOD and the others, but DOWLING declared he had taken no part in the quarrel, when FLOOD struck him on the head, and he was knocked down, beaten, and stabbed by some one in the crowd, but he could not say who committed the deed. The jury rendered a verdict against FLOOD as an accessory, and he was locked up.

German Ladies' Hospital Association.

The picnic and Summer night's festival of the German Ladies' Hospital Association, yesterday, was a well-patronized affair, and no doubt yielded a handsome surplus in aid of the German Hospital fund. The Turnverein arrived on the grounds late in the afternoon, after the corner-stone laying in Fourth-street, and greatly contributed toward the success of the festival, which was fully deserved.

A New Hack Ordinance.

A new ordinance for the regulation of hacks and public vehicles has been prepared by the Mayor. It divides the City into ten districts, extending from the Battery to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. The lowest fare to be charged is $1 for a single passenger, and twenty-five cents for each additional passenger, or $1 50 per hour. The carriages are to pay a license fee of $5 for each two-horse vehicle, or $2 50 for those drawn by one horse. The drivers are also to be licensed, to wear badges, and to carry a printed card of rates in each vehicle. Their licenses are to be forfeited, if thrice convicted of any breach of the ordinance. They are to be permitted to enter steam-boats, steam-boat landings, railroad depots, &c., with the consent of the proprietors of the same. A Police Captain is to be designated as inspector of all public vehicles. The ordinance will be presented to the City Council at its next meeting.

BASE-BALL.

Mutual vs. Olympic—Defeat of the Latter.

The ill effects of the attack made on the Haymakers by the Mutual Club followers last week was shown in the comparatively small attendance of spectators present at the Mutual match with the Olympics, of Washington, on the Union Grounds, yesterday, not even 1,200 people being within the inclosure, when, under more favorable circumstances, fully 3,000 would have been in attendance, as a close and exciting game was anticipated, the Olympics having defeated the Mutuals in Washington last week. But a large class of the best patrons of the game are disgusted with such scenes as occurred last Thursday, and they rebuke the club which is charged with originating the trouble by staying away from their contests.

Both clubs had out good nines yesterday, and appeared to be in excellent trim, but the contest was not played up to the mark by either, no less than thirty-two errors marking the game. The match opened favorably for the Mutuals, the third innings leaving them in the van by a score of 6 to 0. Afterward the Olympics pulled up their score, and closed the fifth innings with the totals at 9 to 7 only. In the last three innings the Mutuals added 7 runs to their score to 2 by the Olympics, thereby leaving the field victorious by the totals of 16 to 9. This leaves the Mutuals the winners of two games out of the first three. The following is the score:

OLYMPIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Waterman, 3d b	0	1	5	2	Pearce, s. s	3	3	0	1
Force, s. s	2	3	1	4	Hatfield, l. f	4	2	0	0
Mills, 1st b	1	2	7	0	Start, 1st b	2	3	7	0
Allison, c	1	1	4	1	Smith, 3d b	1	2	4	4
Glenn, r. f	1	2	1	0	Ferguson, 2d b	2	4	5	1
Leonard, 2d b	0	1	4	2	Mills, c	1	0	7	1
Brainard, p	1	1	0	0	Eggler, c. f	1	1	3	0
Hall, c. f	2	2	5	0	Wolters, p	0	2	1	3
Burroughs, l. f	1	1	0	0	Patterson, r. f	2	2	0	0
Total	9	14	27	9	Total	16	19	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Olympic	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	0	1	—9
Mutual	2	0	4	2	0	1	3	2	2	—16

Umpire—Mr. THEO. BOMEISLER, of the Eureka Club.

Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
First Base by Errors—Olympic, 7; Mutual, 8.
Total Fielding Errors—Olympic, 17; Mutual, 15.

The following is the summary of the games won and lost by the six leading clubs in the championship arena up to today:

SUMMARY.

Clubs.	Lost.	Won.	Total.
1. Athletic	5	10	15
2. Chicago	5	10	15
3. Mutual	7	10	17
4. Boston	8	11	19
5. Haymaker	8	7	15
6. Olympic	10	13	23
Total	43	61	104

On Thursday the Mutuals play their return game with the Atlantics on the Union Grounds, and on Friday and Saturday they play the Excelsiors and Boston Clubs. On Friday the Champions and Resolutes play at Jersey City.

Bayonne Yacht Club Regatta.

The following-named yachts are entered for the regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club, to take place on Thursday, July 27:

First Class—Addie, Alert, Kaiser Wilhelm, Carrie, Sophia, Ada, Bertha and Anna.

Second Class—Matilda, Maud, Bella, W. T. Lee, Jeanette, Sherman, Frou-Frou, Annie Mac and Jessie.

Third Class—Blossom, Idle Hour, Sophia V. Frank, Addie Taylor, Irene, Alida and Tivy.

All yachts of organized Clubs are invited to enter for Union prizes.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales of City real estate were effected at the Exchange, yesterday, July 17, as anticipated, and the only business transacted was an auction conducted by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at which the following property, located in Pennsylvania, was disposed of: Right, title and interest in and to all the real and personal property belonging to the Doguscahonda Improvement Company of Ridgeway, Elk County, Fox township, Penn., consisting of about 2,000 acres of coal and other mining lands, together with five miles of railway and various buildings, embracing machine-shops, foundries, dwellings, offices, &c. Also, all other improvements and implements, sold in one parcel and purchased by J. P. MARTINE for $6,000. The sale was made by order of J. EDGAR THOMPSON et al., Trustee, mainly for the purpose of perfecting title, as the price realized was, when the real nature of the property is considered, of course, only nominal. For today, at the Exchange, two legal sales are announced, and to-morrow the most important sale of the week takes place, namely that at Flushing, Long Island, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER. Aside from these transactions the business of the week will be uninteresting, and the market generally inactive.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 2D-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST., A three-story brick house, 20x50x80; this property is very desirable, and must be sold to close an estate; only $15,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$6,000.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in Brooklyn; rents for $800; terms very easy. OWNER, No. 35 Wall-st.; Room No. 13.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice: title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE residence for sale, situated within five minutes' walk of the station by flagged sidewalks, in the immediate vicinity of elegant improvements, fronting on a prominent avenue, with fine views of Newark Bay; house contains nine rooms, with the modern improvements; lot 75 by 165, well laid out and flagged; price, $10,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A very cheap farm and an elegant country-seat, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO RENT—IN WESTchester County, adjoining West Farms.—A large frame mansion, with modern improvements; garden, stable, coach-house; fourteen acres of land; newly painted and prepared throughout; well adapted for Winter or Summer use; three miles from Harlem; a good macadamized road all the way through; to a good tenant a lease for a term of years will be given at a low rent; New-Haven Railroad will run close by. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & CO., No. 99 Franklin-st., or on the premises.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, near Rockaway; $150 per month; thirteen rooms, cool, healthy, shady, accessible; ocean view, bathing, fishing; near station; one hour's ride by rail. Apply at No. 128 2d-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A FIRST-CLASS three-story house, between 4th and 6th avs.; possession desired by 1st of September. Address J. T. B., No. 208 West-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
THE BRILLIANT OPENING SALE OF
FLUSHING LAWN
INTRODUCED THIS CREME DE LA CREME OF
VILLAGE PROPERTY
TO FULLY
1,500 ENTHUSIASTIC ATTENDANTS,
Who purchased freely and rapidly until stopped by the drenching rain, which necessitated an
ADJOURNMENT
UNTIL
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ON THIS OCCASION
A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN
AND A
SPLENDID COLLATION
WILL BE PROVIDED.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND
HAS BEEN ENGAGED.

REMEMBER—Special train will leave via James Slip and 34th-st. ferries at 11½ A. M., half an hour earlier than on the first sale.

Free tickets at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. LOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas H. Low, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of August, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
AVERILL, ALLISON & AVERILL, Solicitors for Bankrupt, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WARSHING and SIGMUND WARSHING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—I hereby give notice that I have filed a petition in this Court, as assignee, praying for authority to compound and compromise claims due the estate of said bankrupts, for reasons assigned in my said petition, and that all creditors of said bankrupts, and other persons interested, are required to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of my petition should not be granted before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of the above entitled matter, at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden by said Register at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1871.
CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee,
No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS B. GALLAGHER, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871.—To all whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas B. Gallagher, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
SMITEN VINCENT TRIPP, Assignee, &c.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, No. 72 Union-place. Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks.

The subjects for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and official botany, materia medica, adulterations of drugs and prescriptions. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Commissioners.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $15 TO $40, FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS' VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c. The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, TUESDAY, July 18, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
620 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
378 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
300 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.
500 boxes Naples Figs.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 FOR HALF INTEREST in light, genteel cash manufacturing business; no risk; everything first class; valuable improvement. Apply to C. CUTTER, No. 23 Centre-st., Mission House.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBSCRIPTIONS to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information, to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—IN A private family, consisting of four children and one adult; must be thoroughly competent, and bring first-class references. Address G. M., Box No. 4,637 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS every lodge of Orangemen and all American Protestant Associations, for a work that is very important. Send for circular and terms to WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT INFANT'S nurse and seamstress; must have realible City recommendations and feel at home with children of all ages. Apply from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. at No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 37.

GOOD BUSINESS MEN MAY SECURE a competency in a short time, with proper effort, by canvassing for a first-class life insurance company which offers unusual inducements. Address B. M., Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK and her daughter to assist, or two sisters, Protestants. Apply at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY IN A lawyer's office. Address, in applicant's handwriting, S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST and an EXTRA DIVIDEND, amounting together to the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, to July 1, 1871, is due and payable on and after July 19; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest as a deposit of July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 170 8TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17, inst. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of July 1.

Money deposited on or before July 31, will draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,826; SURPLUS, $189,415 37.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES BLONDELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,
NO. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE.
Deposits before July 21 will draw interest as if they had been made in June.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 23 Abingdon-square,
and
No. 8 8th-av.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit and bear interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Interest commences on all subsequent deposits from the date of deposit as provided by the by-laws.
THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Secretary.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.

DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.
Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.
Bank books in English, French and German.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas'r.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.
Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.
Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

1871.—JULY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Friday, July 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank-books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest	$2,789,823 74
Surplus	202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871	$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of *Six per Cent. per annum* on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be paid on and after July 21, 1871.
INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. Interest commences on the 1st of every month following the deposit. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(chartered by the Government of the United States,)
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.
ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE July 20, draw interest from July 1. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 15 and 17 Broadway, Williamsburg.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE sisters, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; both understand their business thoroughly; no objection to the country; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 259 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; she is a thorough, competent sewer; very kind and obliging to children and others; country or City; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT woman and excellent laundress, a situation; country or City; can do French fluting, box-plaiting and do up all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best of references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family if required; is a good baker; three years best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 242 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking thoroughly; the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 207 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands soups, game and larding; understands jelly and ice-cream; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH seamstress; can operate on machine and dress hair; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at her present employer's, No. 106 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands making bread, and is a good pastry cook; would like to go to the country. Call at No. 204 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to assist with washing and ironing, by a Protestant woman; very respectable, and good cook and baker; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and competent Protestant woman as seamstress, or would take care of a baby; has excellent references. Address E. D., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Uptown Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A colored woman; very respectable and good cook; meats, game, fish, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; good references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS in a private family; would assist with light chamber-work; three years' excellent reference; prefers going to the country with a family. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent Scotchwoman as cook in a private family; first-class City references from last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 147 West 30th-st.

EMPLOYERS
in City or country supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic.
J. W. CARPENTER,
No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to take care of children and do light chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 213 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl as nurse; has excellent references; City or country; country preferred. Call at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would take family sewing or shirt-making; has got her own machine. Call at No. 416 East 18th-st., top floor back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as seamstress; is a competent dress-maker; operates on machine; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 351 West 39th-st., top floor.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City and country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook. Good City reference. Call at 213 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as laundress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WAIT ON A lady, and be useful in sewing, &c., or will take a place as nurse and governess to growing children, by a very experienced and most responsible young woman; is very genteel, well educated and of most patient disposition; now leaving a minister's family, by whom she is highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress, or waiting; good seamstress and dress-maker; operate on machines; excellent waitress or chamber-maid; very respectable; best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a very respectable young woman; an excellent laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of fine muslins done in the best manner; country or City; good City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY for two efficient and trustworthy servants; one as good cook, or cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; fully understand their business; are civil and obliging, and well-recommended. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman; thorough cook; meats, game, fish, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastrys, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; has four years good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, a situation; ladies', gentlemen's and family washing by the month or dozen, or would go out day's work; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 344 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to take in washing and ironing at her house, from 75 to 50 cents per day, or will take by the hour; the very best of reference. Call or address ANNIE CARRICK, No. 439 West 39th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class Cook; can bone and lard and do all kinds of family cooking; no objection to country; has good city references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; also the care of milk and butter; would like to go to the country; best City reference. Call at 206 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will not wash; City reference given. Call at No. 99 8th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A German woman; country or City; she is a very good cook in all its branches; good baker; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; understands his business; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; he would like to go to the country. City reference. No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable single Protestant man, who has the best City references, and understands his business perfectly, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 45 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as porter; wages not the principal object; lately arrived from Europe. Call at No. 248 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; is a Protestant and can be highly recommended; no objection to City or country. Address W. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG CUBAN MAN, A situation as coachman; would assist with waiting; City or country; don't speak English. Call for two days at No. 220 12th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN a store, hotel or Broadway house by a respectable young Protestant man, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good references. Can be seen today and Wednesday at No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, willing young man, as useful man on a gentleman's or farmer's place; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, mowing, milking, &c.; is strictly temperate, willing, and not afraid of work; best of reference given. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to make himself useful if required, by a first-class single man of long experience in City and country; can furnish good City and country references. Call or address J. M. K., No. 513 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH coachman, and his wife as first-class cook; best references. Call at No. 204 West 30th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MARRIED man; is a first-class silk and dress-goods salesman, having many years' experience; would be willing to take a situation as light porter or private watchman; is not afraid to work; the best of reference given. Address DONALD, Box 161 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT of Congress, approved 20th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, capable of being transported from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 16th day of August, 1871.
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 19	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Russia, Wednesday, July 26	Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16	Samaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin......$130, gold.	Cabin......$100, gold.
Second cabin...... 80, gold.	Second cabin...... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin.........$230 and $250, gold.
Second cabin.........150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage......$30, currency.
Return tickets.........$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 29, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Wednesday, July 19, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, July 22, at 8½ A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa......Sat., July 22	Iowa......Wed., July 19
India......Sat., July 29	Ismailia......Wed., July 26
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 5	Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 2
Anglia......Sat., Aug. 12	Alexandria..Wed., Aug. 9

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, July 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Thursday, Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin......$75	Steerage......$30
To London...... 80	To London...... 35
To Paris...... 90	To Paris...... 38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT......	LEMARIE	Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS.	SURMONT	Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE......	DAURE	Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE......	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Sept. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin......$140 | Second Cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN......Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.

Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 29—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acapulco and San Jose Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS......July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......July 27
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 86 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES.
See general advertisement.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY......892,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

On a completed road in profitable operation,

AT 90 AND INTEREST.

ALSO,

8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds

OF THE

Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.,

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA ON COMPLETED ROAD,

AT 95 AND INTEREST.

After thorough investigation we recommend these bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST. N. Y.

TRAVELING CREDITS,

AVAILABLE FOR DRAFTS ON
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
OR
Messrs. DREXEL HARJES & CO., Paris,
AT OPTION OF THE HOLDER.
ISSUED BY

Drexel, Morgan & Co.,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..................	$587,121 58
Due from banks..................	93,576 39
Real estate leasehold..................	50,000 00
Specie..................	2,680 71
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges, &c..........	55,790 43
Stocks, Promissory and United States 7 3-10 notes, and indebtedness certificates..........	5,000 00
Bills of solvent banks..................	108,597 00
Total..................	$902,766 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital..................	$200,000 00
Profits..................	13,747 98
Due depositors on demand..................	689,018 13
Total..................	$902,766 11

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

——, President, and JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier of Stuyvesant Bank, located and doing business at No. 744 Broadway, New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1871, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

——, President.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 10th day of July, 1871. THOS. HUMBERT, Notary Public, City of New-York.

Davis Collamore, the President, is out of town, and cannot, therefore, join in this affidavit.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary. WM. MULLIGAN, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REGistered stock and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents. JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW-YORK.

Office No. 135 Broadway.

Branch Offices { 586 Sixth-av., New-York. / 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1871 .	4,669,125 90
Liabilities	183,162 23

ABSTRACT OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the Condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1871:

ASSETS.

Cash balance in bank..................	$339,929 08
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate, worth $4,718,000..................	1,829,985 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $198,930)..................	155,300 00
United States stocks (market value)..................	1,446,343 75
State and Municipal stocks and bonds (market value)..................	562,822 50
Bank stocks (market value)..................	141,100 00
Interest due on 1st July, 1871..................	32,815 93
Balance in hands of agents..................	89,462 69
Bills receivable..................	30,778 87
Other property, miscellaneous items..................	31,863 50
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office..................	7,645 31
Real estate..................	1,500 00
Government stamps on hand..................	379 27
Total..................	$4,669,125 90

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 11th July, 1871.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons; thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 12, 1871.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. has been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND, FREE FROM TAX, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, NO. 173 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.

$10,000, on bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in this City. Apply at No. 80 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1859, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND AND OTHER RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT., and an Extra Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

(ESTABLISHED 1787.)

OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, payable on and after July 15, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 148 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 184 Broadway.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand at this office. WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery. GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,) NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 17th of this month.

Also an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time, when required on and after the 17th inst. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAYS from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, July 12, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICES, No. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. O. D. MIDDLEBERGER, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.

By order of the Board. C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., BUFFALO, July 3, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway. C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent., on the capital stock and reserved fund, is payable, on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BAY HORSE, 15 1/2 HANDS, FIT for any business, good driver, and warranted kind and true in harness, $75. No. 418 8th-av., corner of 31st-st.

A HANDSOME DOG CART, IN GOOD order, (turn-over seat,) for sale at a bargain. Inquire of SCOTCHIE, at Briggs' stable, corner of 7th-av. and 42d-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG BAY HORSE, FIT for cart or truck; warranted sound and kind, in single or double harness. Apply at No. 715 East 13th-st., between Avenues C and D.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS coupe horse. Inquire at mill, corner 1st-av. and 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, CARriage and harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 146 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—PLAINLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with a French family; accommodation for housekeeping; low rent; references required. Apply at No. 62 West 33d-st.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; references required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR BROADway; spacious rooms; superior board for families and gentlemen; Summer prices.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England. S. H. MOSELEY, Former partner Brevoort House.

COOPER HOUSE,

Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE MOST DElightful place in the State, the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware River, Trenton, N. J. Inquire at No. 54½ West 32d-st., or at Trenton by mail.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRing board in a private family can be accommodated by calling on or addressing the subscriber, at Ocean Port, N. J.; the house is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Shrewsbury River, about fifteen minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and three miles distant from Long Branch. HENDRICK SMOCK.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORTH GRANville, Washington County, N. Y., double house, of brick; large rooms, well furnished; shade-trees, pleasant views and drives, and every way desirable; terms $7 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

GOOD BOARD—IN HEALTHY LOCALIty, fifty miles from New-York. Address Mrs. J. FROGLEY, Stanhope, N. J.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

NEW-YORK,

Will continue to offer the balance of their MEDIUM AND RICH (this season's productions)

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON,

AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

CHINE BAREGES, WOOL FILLINGS, AT 12½ CENTS.

BLACK-GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES, 20 CENTS, (formerly 50c.)

FRENCH JACONETS, 15 CENTS, (formerly 35c.)

FRENCH JACONETS, 20 CENTS PER YARD, (formerly 40c.)

FRENCH ORGANDIES, 25 CENTS, (usual price 50c.)

Fine assortment of PLAIN AND STRIPED SILK GRENADINES, GAZE CHAMBRALS, CREPE DE PARIS, ARMURE GRENADINES, GAUZE SERGES, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SILK AND WOOL SERGES, CREPE DE CHINES, JAPANESE FOULARDS, MOHAIRS AND WASH POPLINS,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF SUMMER SHAWLS AT HALF-PRICE

N. B.—This store will be closed on SATURDAYS AT 3 P. M. DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

NEW-YORK,

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trademark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see tha the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

Fountain's India Store,

Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs. Many unique and useful articles very cheap.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY BUSIness heretofore conducted by the late ABNER L. ELY, at No. 22 Pine-st., will be continued at the same place by his successor, HORACE S. ELY, who will continue the oversight and care of such real estate as was in the care of the late Abner L. Ely, until such time as the owners severally shall have had an opportunity to direct concerning the same.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JOHN CASWELL & CO. has been dissolved by the death of Mr. JOHN CASWELL.

The outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned surviving partners, who will use the firm name in liquidation only.

BENJ. BRYER,
E. W. CORLIES,
WM. H. CASWELL.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

No. 87 FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the Importing and Commission business in his own name and for his own account. E. W. CORLIES.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

MR. JAMES J. GOODWIN IS AUTHORized to sign our firm name per procuration from this date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS—EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
The most Elegant Entertainment in the City.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
THE BERGER FAMILY SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
LADY ORCHESTRA! LADY VIOLINISTS!
LADY CORNET PLAYERS! LADY HARPISTS!
YOUNG LADIES' SILVER CORNET BAND!
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
And all the Favorites will appear.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ILLUMINATED GARDEN NOW OPEN.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
In the new Sensational Drama of
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTION.
First appearance of the talented young artist, Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE,
in a popular dramatization of Victor Hugo's Legend of LES MISERABLES.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Concluding each day with a favorite farce.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.

MARK HOPKINS, President.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next session commences Sept. 13. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N.Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, CODman Hill, Boston, Mass.—French and English School for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. Terms for board and tuition in English branches and French, $600 per annum. For circulars, containing particulars in regard to location, references, &c., apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. M. COCHRANE, Milton, Mass.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTItute prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL. — YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.

H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A DECIDED HIT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA BY BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING,
ELFIE;
OR, THE CHERRY-TREE INN.

The play will be presented with NEW MUSIC, NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS, NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS, and NEW COSTUMES.

In the third act a COUNTRY DANCE.

The drama will have the advantage of the following well-known artists in the cast: Messrs. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, J. H. STODDART, CHARLES FISHER, TEESDALE, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, W. J. LEONARD, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Miss LIZZIE PRICE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
AN ANGEL,
and
THE SAVAGE
AND
THE MAIDEN
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY, July 19, Treasurer's benefit; 200th and closing performance of the season.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Engagement for a brief period of the popular comedian and Dutch character actor,
JOHNNY ALLEN,
Who will appear in his great specialty entitled
SCHNEIDER;
OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.
The greatest of McClosky's sensational dramas.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Health, comfort and recreation.
SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.
GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.

An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.

Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.

Tickets for the excursion......$1

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE,

Capt. JOHN A. CARNIE, Jr., will leave daily, from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35 North River, 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40 A. M. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, same landings, Christopher-st., North River, 2:20; Franklin-st., North River, 2:35; Pier No. 4 North River, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 3.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.— The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 38, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 15th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 15th...6:30 A. M.
Sunday, 16th....7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 15th...6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 16th....6:30 P. M.	Sunday, 16th......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 17th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 17th......6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th......6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th..4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th..7:00 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN, in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 15th.. 1:00 P. M.	Monday, 17th......3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th.. 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 18th......3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th.. 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 19th..3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 19th 8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 20th.....4:30 P. M.
Thursday, 20th.. 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 21st.........5:00 P. M.
Friday, 21st.......10:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th.......7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The fastest elegant river steamers in the world, from new depot, Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Passage less rate than by any other route. Passengers for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.— Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:00 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.— The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15.

The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms.

RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Controller from April, 1870, to January, 1871.

Advance copies of the report of the Controller of the Department of Parks, were distributed yesterday, showing that "the number of the public parks, squares and places, in the City, under the care of the department, is twenty-three, the area of which collectively is 1,007 251-1,000 acres. Respectively the areas are as follows:

Abingdon, .202; Battery, 21.199; Beach-street, .058; Boulevard and Sixty-third-street, .344; Bowling Green, .517; Canal-street, .318; Central, 862.070; Christopher-street, .139; City Hall, 8.234; Cooper Institute, .224; Duane-street, .108; Five Points, .114; High Bridge, 23.380; Madison, 6.492; Morningside, 31.238; Mount Morris, 20.173; Park-avenue, 1.165; Reservoir, 4.775; Sixth-avenue, .186; Stuyvesant, 4.229; Tompkins, 10.508; Union, 3.483; Washington, 8.115. Total, 1,007.251.

In speaking of the topographical features of the Central Park, the Controller says that the length of the completed carriage drives is 9 435-1000 miles; of the completed lines exclusively for the use of equestrians, 5 503-1000 miles, and of the completed walks for pedestrians, 27 943-1000 miles. The "total area of the waters in the Park, to date, is 43 250-1000 acres."

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT OF THE CENTRAL PARK, &C.

Under this caption, the expenditures from the 20th of April, 1870, to the 1st of January, 1871, were as follows:

	Labor.	Materials.	Total.
Roads, cleaning	$28,570 53	$73 70	$28,644 23
Roads, repairing	9,030 07	26,540 36	35,570 43
Bridle roads, cleaning	1,419 84	....	1,419 84
Bridle roads, repairing	74 55	24 15	98 70
Walks, cleaning	10,732 95	....	10,732 95
Walks, repairing	5,804 84	10,106 78	15,911 62
Plantations	17,150 78	2,347 08	19,497 86
Turf	15,244 84	597 50	15,842 34
Water	362 57	....	362 57
Ice	5,061 60	740 97	5,802 57
Irrigation	10,236 86	633 11	10,869 97
Transverse roads	672 98	....	672 98
Masonry	3,399 19	592 33	3,991 52
Tools	3,307 80	1,511 28	4,819 08
Surface drainage	2,304 02	....	2,304 02
Buildings	11,549 84	1,557 55	13,107 39
Manure	277 00	....	277 00
Park and gate-keepers' wages, uniforms, &c	56,070 33	684 62	56,754 95
Special park-keepers' wages	4,955 97	....	4,955 97
Music	4,590 00	....	4,590 00
Stationery, printing, advertising, &c	10,806 06	....	10,806 06
Seats, signs, &c	481 73	263 87	745 60
Miscellaneous	11,458 12	1,518 83	12,976 95
Proportion of salaries	10,000 00	....	10,000 00
Total			$270,754 60

The expenditures for the maintenance of the museum and observatory, during the same period, were as follows: Museum, $2,140 44; gallery of art, $377 40; meteorological department, $3,238 25; care and keep of animals, $14,357 81; care of sheep, $825 17; stationery and printing, $73 84. Total, $21,012 91.

Additional expenditures, under the head of "Construction Expenses," were as follows during the same period: Buildings for Zoological Collection, $23,330 53; Paleozoic Museum, $15,884 25; Restoring extinct animals, $2,696 54; Museum building, $5,090. Total, $47,001 32.

Also, during the same period, the following was expended, chargeable to the General Consolidation Account of the Central Park: Salaries of officers, clerks, engineers, architects, draughtsmen, &c., $15,647 45; labor—amount paid laborers, mechanics, cartmen, teams, &c., $184,936 61; contract work on buildings, wall masonry, paving, &c., $95,084 42; materials of construction and tools, $113,473 38; Trees and plants, $2,124 86; stationery, printing and drawing materials, $1,782 22; incidental expenses, $3,592 50—total, $416,641 44.

RECAPITULATION—EXPENDITURES.

During eight months and ten days, ending Jan. 1, 1871: Maintenance of Central Park, $270,754 60; maintenance of the Museum, $21,012 91; construction of Museum and Observatory, $47,001 32; general construction account of the Central Park, $416,641 44; total, $755,410 27.

RECEIPTS OF CENTRAL PARK ACCOUNT FROM ALL SOURCES.

From the issue of stock between the 20th of April, 1870, and the 1st of January, 1871, on account of the general construction fund, $516,600; interest on deposits during the same period, $1,733 60; received from the City for maintenance between April 20, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, $240,000; from sale of trees and plants to City parks, $13,353 75; for sale of grass, $1,833 50; for sale of old materials, $641 16; for sale of sheep and wool, $1,035 33; from license to sell refreshments, $4,514 52; from license to hire boats, $1,000; from pound receipts, $164 30; from rent of house on Central Park, $150; for removing broken vehicles, $141; grand total of receipts, $780,607 16.

In rendering this report the Controller says that the maintenance cost of the Central Park, during 1870, was in excess of what it was in 1869 "in consequence of the eight-hour law of the State, reducing the labor result one-fifth," and then gratuitously adds a disparaging comment about the condition of the Park as it passed from under the care of the old Commissioners to those of the present Board. In other parts of the report there are also other like, sinister remarks incidentally interpolated.

The number of persons carried in the Central Park carriages during 1870 was 112,245, who collectively paid $26,188 65. This income does not accrue to the credit of the Department. The increase of visitors in 1870 over the number in 1869 was 1,070,470. The skating days were 48. The Police force of the Park consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 8 sergeants, 2 roundsmen and 54 park-keepers. Total, 66. A résumé of the cost of the Central Park land, and its improvements, to Jan. 1, 1871, is given in the report, as follows: The total cost of the land of the Central Park is $6,666,381 77, less amount assessed on property benefited, $1,828,265; the cost of the land of the Park to the City is $4,838,116 77; the total expenditure for improvement of the Park, from May 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1871, is $6,330,732 50; total cost of the Park land and improvement to the City is $11,168,849 27.

CITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS GENERALLY.

The expenditures between the 20th of April, 1870, and the 1st of January, 1871, on account of the maintenance and improvement of the City parks generally, were in detail as follows, according to the Controller's report:

City Hall Park: Labor account—Amount paid laborers, mechanics, carts, teams, &c., $57,128 01; materials of construction and tools, $8,458; paving plaza, sidewalks and paths, $20,541 77; paving streets surrounding Park, $16,660; coping and ornamental centres of fountains, $3,786 86; surveys, engineers, architects, &c., $2,081 58; trees and plants, $4,304; advertising, sale of railings, $199 68; pay of park-keepers and sweepers, $3,135 25; total, $116,295 15.

Battery: Labor account—Amount paid laborers, mechanics, carts, teams, &c., $85,207 68; materials of construction and tools, $7,594 85; sea-wall and boat basins, $3,843 50; surveys, engineers, &c., $2,402 49; trees and plants, $690; advertising, railings, gates, &c., $89 90; incidental expenses, $133 50; pay of park-keepers and sweepers, $2,056 50; total, $102,018 42.

Tompkins-square: Labor account—Amount paid laborers, mechanics, cartmen, &c., $31,881 02; materials of construction and tools, $7,410 24; surveys, engineers, &c., $446 15; trees and plants, $824; music pavilion, seats and stands, $1,304 66; pay of park-keepers and sweepers, $4,634 25—total, $46,500 32.

Washington Square: Labor account—Amount paid laborers, mechanics, carts, teams, &c., $21,963 42; material of construction and tools, $6,771 90; paving roadway, $4,000; surveys, engineers, &c., $837 11; music pavilion, seats and stands, $2,114 66; pay of park-keepers and sweepers, $4,274; total, $39,961 09.

Canal-street Triangle: Labor account—Amount paid laborers, mechanics, carts, &c., $9,307 29; materials of construction and tools, $1,267 53; Paving sidewalk, $1,129 29; trees, $72; surveys, engineers, &c., $90 85; pay of park-keeper, $544 50; total, $12,411 46.

The Fourth-avenue Parks: Labor account—Amount paid laborers, mechanics, carts, teams and gardeners, &c., $4,698 03; tools and materials, $785 11; trees and plants, $3,264; surveys, engineers, &c., $20 62; pay of park-keepers, $1,275; total, $10,042 76.

Madison-square: Pay of laborers, gardeners, carts, &c., $2,097 19; materials and tools, $177 32; music pavilion, seats and stands, $2,274 66; trees and plants, $60; pay of park-keepers and sweepers, $4,493; total, $9,102 17.

The Stuyvesant Parks: Pay of laborers, gardeners, carts, &c., $1,406 97; materials and tools, $16 84; pay of park-keepers and sweepers, $3,481 50; total, $4,905 31.

Sixth-avenue Parks, at the intersection of Thirty-fourth-street: Pay of laborers, gardeners, carts, &c., $1,953 45; tools and materials, $207 24; paving sidewalks, $1,565 73; surveys, engineers, &c., $23 75; trees and plants, $36; pay of park-keepers and sweeper, $892; total, $4,678 17.

Duane-street Triangle: Pay of laborers, gardeners, carts, &c., $3,170 85; materials and tools, $495 25; paving sidewalks, $650 64; surveys, engineers, &c., $72 08; plants, &c., $44; pay of park-keeper, $87; total, 4,519 82.

Union-square: Pay of laborers, gardeners and carts, $1,230 76; materials and tools, $82 42; surveys, $8 05; pay of park-keepers and sweepers, $3,190; total, $4,511 23.

Reservoir Park: Pay of laborers, gardeners, &c., $343 60; materials and tools, $54 17; pay of park-keepers and sweepers, $3,464; total, $3,861 77.

Beach-street Triangle: Pay of laborers, gardeners, carts, &c., $1,594 08; materials and tools, $932 74; paving sidewalks, $671 16; surveys, engineers, &c., $89 16; plants, &c., $18 75; pay of park-keeper, $87; total, $3,392 89.

Bowling-Green: Pay of laborers, gardeners, carts, &c., $2,031 82; materials and tools, $61 28; surveys, engineers, &c., $82 11; trees and plants, $150; pay of park-keepers and sweepers, $255; total, $2,580 21.

Five Points Triangle: Pay of mechanics, laborers, carts, &c., $2,032 59; tools and materials, $103 81; surveys, engineers, &c., $23 72; total, $2,160 12.

Cooper Institute Small Park: Pay of laborers, gardeners, &c., $562 64; tools, &c., $16 30; pay of park-keepers, 753; total, $1,331 94.

Abingdon-square: Pay of gardeners, laborers, &c., $129 11; pay of park-keeper, $588; total, $717 11.

Christopher-street Park: Pay of park-keeper and sweeper, $669 45; tools, &c., $23 87; total, $693 32.

High Bridge Park: Surveys, engineers, &c., $608 67; pay of park-keepers, $984; total, $1,592 67.

Morningside Park: Surveys, engineers, &c., $1,732 27. Grand total, $396,292 13.

In addition to the above expenditures, confined to the parks generally, exclusive of Central Park, there is added the following, under the head of "Miscellaneous:" Fire-works, $15,000; music, $18,364 42; park-keepers' uniforms, $1,908 66; pay of Superintendent, clerk, and general foreman, $3,901 08; stationery, printing, and books of accounts, $2,248 37; proportion of salaries, $7,000; miscellaneous expenses, $8,556 42; total, $57,078 95.

So that the aggregate expenditures between the 20th of April, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, for the partial improvement of some of the parks, the improvement of others, and the maintenance of all the parks, under the care of the Commissioners, during that period, exclusive of the Central, amounted to $453,471 08. Add the total amount of the expenditures for the maintenance and improvement of the Central Park, during the same period, and the "construction of museum and observatory," as the report specifies, and the officially reported cost of all the parks and park buildings during eight months and ten days was:

RECAPITULATION.

Central	$755,410 27
The other parks	396,292 13
Miscellaneous	57,078 95
Aggregate	$1,208,781 35

The whole number of park and gate keepers in the employ of the Department, June 1, 1871, was 103. In addition there were 50 park sweepers. The aggregate of the pay of the keepers was $24,761.45, and of the sweepers $10,102, during eight months and ten days, ending Jan. 1, 1871.

THE OTHER IMPROVEMENTS UNDER CARE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The expenditures, in detail, between the 20th of April, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, were as follows:

Boulevard, from the Circle at Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street: Labor account—Amount paid laborers, rockmen, carts, teams, &c., $353,060 80; materials of construction and tools, $60,002 30; stone-breaker gangs, $50,256 50; surveys, estimates, &c., $23,227 22; stationery, printing, and books of account, $2,406 17; incidental expenses, $3,424; proportion of salaries, $10,000; total, $496,054 10.

Seventh-avenue, from Central Park to Harlem River: J. H. SULLIVAN & Co., contractors, regulating and grading, $95,817; THOMAS CRIMMINS, contractor, regulating and grading, $14,236; surveys, estimates, &c., $1,389 16; tools and materials, $6,165 88; stationery, printing, &c., $1,924 51; incidental expenses, $700; proportion of salaries, $5,000; total, $127,232 55.

Sixth-avenue, from Central Park to Harlem River: Regulating and Grading—J. H. SULLIVAN, contractor, regulating and grading, $39,685 86; Labor Account—Amount paid laborers, carts, teams, &c., $9,384 15; tools and materials, $11,762 70; surveys and engineering, $409 34; stationery, printing, &c., $772 21—$62,014 26. Superstructure—J. H. SULLIVAN, contractor, $141,615; Labor Account—Amount paid laborers, &c., $15,633 61; materials of construction and tools, $24,522 42; surveys and engineering, $936 47; stationery and printing, $152 30; incidental expenses, $103 19—$182,962 99; total, $244,977 25.

St. Nicholas-avenue, from Central Park to One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street: Regulating and Grading—J. P. CUMMINGS, Jr., regulating and grading, $20,322; Labor—Amount paid laborers, carts, teams, &c., $7,982 03; materials of construction and tools, $3,300; surveys and engineering, $1,562 84; stationery, printing, &c., $1,924 51; proportion of salaries, $3,000; total, $40,469 54. Superstructure—Labor—Amount paid laborers, carts, teams, &c., $30,368 99; materials of construction and tools, $5,328 61; total, $38,697 60.

Mount Morris-square: Labor account—Amount paid laborers, gardeners, carts, &c., $31,321 42; park-keepers' wages, $888; surveys, engineering, &c., $1,817 33; materials and tools, $659 18; trees and plants, $3,798; total, $38,483 93.

The Circle at Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue: Labor—Amount paid laborers, mechanics, carts, &c., $4,065 29; materials of construction and tools, $1,515 04; surveys, &c., $13 75; stationery and printing, $73 84; total, $5,754 42.

Public place at the intersection of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue: Pay of laborers, mechanics, carts, &c., $6,433 06; materials of construction and tools, $2,281 60; surveys, &c., $27 50; stationery and printing, $73 84; total, $8,816.

Island above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and Public Drive: Surveys, maps, and draughting, $4,050 07: stationery, printing, and drawing materials, $443 06; incidental expenses, $50; total, $4,543 13.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue: J. H. SULLIVAN, contractor, regulating and grading, $3,849 11; surveys, $41 66; total, $3,890 77.

Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek Improvements: Surveys, engineers, &c., $845 78; stationery and drawing materials, $73 84; total, $919 62.

West Farms (Westchester County) Improvements: Surveys, maps and draughting, $4,688 25; total, $4,865 26.

Yonkers (Westchester County) Improvements: Surveys, maps and draughting, $9,071 15; stationery and drawing materials, $73 84; total, 9,943 40.

Altering Line of Central Park to the New Grade of the Eighth-avenue: Labor—Amount paid mechanics, laborers, carts, teams, &c., $22,834 53.

The Proposed Eastern Boulevard: Surveys, maps, and draughting, $4,053 45; drawing materials and stationery, $73 84; total, $4,097 29.

Grading of the Eighth-avenue, from Seventy-seventh to Eighty-first-street: Pay of laborers, carts, teams, &c., $1,384 76.

Grand total, $1,013,399 61.

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Central Park expenditures	$755,410 27
Other park expenditures	453,471 08
General improvement expenditures	1,013,399 61
Aggregate	$2,222,280 96

The total receipts of the Department from April 20, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871, were $2,291,815 07. The disbursements, during the same period, were $2,217,100 72. The balance in the treasury, or deposited to the credit of the Department, on the 1st of January, 1871, was $82,028 18.

THE RIOT.

What Will be Done With the Rioters?—The Case of Capt. Petty Postponed—Additional Deaths—Police Casualties—Gov. Hoffman Hung in Effigy—Assaults by Hibernians.

A representative of the TIMES called on District-Attorney GARVIN yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining whether he intended to take any measures for the prosecution of the rioters and their leaders. Judge GARVIN said that he did not think it advisable to make public the details of his arrangements at the present time, but he declared that he would act as he thought just and proper under the circumstances.

Only five patrolmen were arraigned before the Police Commissioners yesterday, and none of the cases developed anything of interest. The investigation of the charges against Capt. JOSEPH H. PETTY, Sergt. WILLIAM QUINN and Roundsman JOHN W. FOLK, all of the Thirteenth Precinct, was postponed until Wednesday.

WALTER R. PRYOR, twenty-four years of age, died at No. 309 Eighth-avenue at a late hour Sunday evening, from the effects of the wounds he received during the riot. The young man, who was a native of New-Orleans, was a member of Company A, Ninth Regiment, and was shot in the leg while in the discharge of his duty as a militiaman. He was a son of Mrs. PRYOR, the well-known actress.

PETER SHERRY, the expressman, twenty-one years of age, who was shot in the right thigh, died yesterday, at Mount Sinai Hospital. The remains were taken to the residence of the deceased, No. 144 West Nineteenth-street.

A. M. HARRINGTON, a native of Canada, fifty-eight years of age, died yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, of his wounds received in the riot. He was an agent and lived at No. 94 High-street, Brooklyn.

The following is a complete official statement of all the members of the Police injured in any way during the riot:

First Precinct—Patrolman JOHN MCGRATH, bruises body and legs, not serious; Patrolman WM. DOUGHERTY, bruises body and legs, not serious; Patrolman JOSEPH SILLECK, bruises body and legs, not serious.

Thirteenth—Patrolman JOHN O'CONNOR, gunshot wound; Patrolman JAMES MAHER, sun-struck.

Fifteenth—Capt. HENRY HEDDEN, nose and left eye seriously injured while rescuing Capt. KENNEDY from a rioter; Patrolman FRED. A. NESCHUTT, struck on shoulder by a brick; Patrolman GEORGE H. COVERT, sun-struck, condition serious.

Sixteenth—Patrolman W. J. LINDEN, shot in arm, not serious.

Nineteenth—Sergt. E. P. WHITCOMB, bruises arm and chest, slight; Patrolman WM. DIXON, bruises hand, severe.

Twentieth—Sergt. W. H. MCCULLOUGH, bruises knee and leg, slight; Sergt. THOS. A. JAMES, bruises arm, severe; Patrolman WM. IRVING, bruises hand, slight.

Twenty-second—Patrolman EDW. MURPHY, struck on mouth by stone, severe.

Twenty-seventh—Patrolman MARTIN GORMAN, bruises, slight; Patrolman JOHN HAMILL, bruises, slight.

Twenty-eighth—Patrolman EDWARD GILGER, bruises, slight.

Twenty-ninth—FRANK H. CURTIS, struck on arm by spent ball.

Thirty-first—Patrolman WM. H. ROBB, bruises on leg.

Thirty-second—Capt. A. S. WILSON, bruises on back and head from stones; Sergt. GEORGE H. HAVENS, bruises on left arm from stones; Patrolman HENRY W. TORBUSH, bruises by being thrown from horse; THOMAS C. JOYCE, bruises by being thrown from horse; THOS. COURTNEY, bruises in back from bricks.

In every case of bruises except those to be stated or excepted in the list, the injuries were due to missiles thrown by the mob. Patrolman GILGER fell from a stage, and Officer ROBB was accidentally hurt by a comrade. Capt. HEDDEN was struck by Capt. KENNEDY while they were both aiming their clubs at the head of a rioter who had knocked Capt. KENNEDY down in return for the latter going to his rescue from two patrolmen who were clubbing him.

A subscription has been opened by the Twenty-second Regiment in aid of the family of Sergt. SAMUEL WYATT, late of the Ninth Regiment. Capt. W. C. BESSON, No. 26 John-street, has consented to act as treasurer of the fund, and will receive all donations which may be offered by the members of the Twenty-second Regiment or other persons. It is understood that Sergt. WYATT was the sole support of his family, and the present movement of the Twenty-second is intended not only as a means of alleviating any hardships to which the stricken household may be subjected, but as a testimonial of the members of the Twenty-second to their comrades of the Ninth.

Mr. TRACEY, Engineer-in-Chief of the Croton Works, yesterday made the following statement: I had over 600 laborers at work for me on the day before the riots. I warned them that if any left work to go down town they would be dismissed. On Wednesday morning some gangs of men came along and frightened off a few of my men. At roll call, however, we found that we had still 600 left. I investigated the case of every man who left work, and am satisfied none went down town or joined in the disturbances in any way. None have been dismissed.

JOHN MAHONEY, who on Sunday afternoon assaulted EMILE CARDOZA and CHARLES M. SWIFT, two members of the Ninth Regiment, on their return from the funeral of their comrade who had been killed in the late riots, was yesterday held in $3,000 bail to answer by Justice COULTER in the Yorkville Police Court.

The Chief of Police was interrogated yesterday as to whether some of the large fire-arm dealers in this City had made any heavy sales of their stocks to the late rioters. He replied that he had information that they had done so, but for prudential reasons was not inclined to be more communicative.

Much excitement was created in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn, yesterday, by the action of a band of Hibernians who assembled at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Hicks-street, and hung Gov. HOFFMAN in effigy. There was a label attached to the effigy setting forth that Gov HOFFMAN died on July 12, 1871. The fun, however, was finally spoiled by the appearance of a company of policemen who cut the effigy down.

TIMOTHY O'LEARY, an Orangeman, engaged in a dispute with DENNIS SHEEHAN and GEORGE BURCHELL, in Jersey City, on Sunday night, upon the subject of the late riot, when he was attacked by them, and was stabbed with a knife. One of his ears was cut off, and he was terribly beaten. The affray occurred in a saloon on the plank-road, the number of which was not reported by the Police. No arrests were made.

The Seventeenth District Republican Association—Action Regarding the Late Riot—Important Resolutions.

The first meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association under the new organization, was held last evening at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, Col. JOEL W. MASON, President, and D. B. MELLICK acted as Secretary. The constitution and by-laws reported by the Committee were read. The following resolutions were presented by Mr. J. J. RALZINEAU, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Mayor HALL has, by his acts and avowed principles, acknowledged himself to be in full sympathy with the dangerous class in our country that in February, 1861, riotously attacked the cars in Baltimore, with the intention of murdering the President elect, and who were as fierce as tigers that by passing through on an earlier train he escaped their murderous hands; with the class that on the 19th of April, 1861, murdered Union soldiers as they were passing through Baltimore to protect the nation's capital; with the fiends of New-Orleans, who, in the riots of that city, broke up and murdered a convention of loyal and unarmed citizens.

Resolved, That the Ring of conspirators and public plunderers that now control Tammany Hall have always shown themselves to be the friends and allies of the rioters, thieves, murderers, ballot-box stuffers, repeaters, and false counters of votes not only in this City, but throughout the country.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every friend of Republican Government not only to organize, but also to follow up their organization with such efficient action in every ward and election district as to prevent this infamous Ring from carrying out, at the coming Fall election, their plan already elaborated of polling and counting fraudulent votes enough in this City to secure again the control of the State for another year.

A motion was made that a Committee of five be appointed to nominate the various Committees under the constitution. The motion was rejected, and the President announced that he would announce the Committees at the next meeting.

The following resolutions were also presented by Mr. C. F. WHITTEMORE and adopted:

Resolved, That the efforts and increasing watchfulness of two of our well-known citizens, Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ, in their official task of reorganization of the Republican Associations of the City and County of New-York, command our unqualified respect and indorsement, and the approval of all honest and loyal citizens.

Resolved, That the Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District, reorganized and purified through the means aforesaid, do hereby congratulate the several Republican associations of the City and all good Republicans in the county upon the successful work thus accomplished and so long desired, and we predict that with just and proper constitutions and by-laws, aided by the determination of honest Republicans everywhere to have honest representation and just protection to legal voters, the Republican Party in the country will hereafter not only exterminate the renegades who have long pandered to the illegal power and baleful influence of the Tammany oligarchy ruling this Metropolitan City, but will redeem this City from the disgrace and misrule under which it has too long existed.

Resolved, That the ineffable disgrace attaching to and surrounding the recent riot in this City is but one of the legitimate results of the utter depravity and dishonesty residing in the Ring of the so-called legalized authorities of the City, and calls upon all good citizens, Democrats as well as Republicans, for private and public condemnation of the powers that be, and the uniform resolve that they shall be put down and just and upright officers elected in their places.

Resolved, That the Police of this City, relieved from the truckling and cowardly order conceived in iniquity, which prohibited the legal right of a portion of our citizens to peaceably assemble, have earned our thanks for the discreet, successful and courageous acts performed by them in quelling the riot, engendered in no small manner by the backing and filling movement of the Tammany authorities.

Resolved, That while we are humiliated the civil authorities were vacillating, we are in duty bound to recognize and approve the essential services rendered by the military authorities in shooting down the unruly crowd of riotous law-breakers in their encouraged attempt to violate a right and privilege of others heretofore countenanced and enjoyed by themselves.

The meeting adjourned for one week.

RESUSCITATIVE MEASURES.

The Most Feasible Methods of Reviving Persons in Cases of Drowning.

As a matter of interest in these Summer days, when so many persons are indulging in open-air bathing, we publish the following directions for the resuscitation of persons who are apparently drowned, yet in whose bodies the spark of life yet lingers. Not to dwell on by-gone methods, we may give at once an outline of the scientific views of Dr. MARSHALL HALL, with his remarks on the customary modes of treatment, and his reasons for supplanting them. The method he proposes is termed the "Ready Method in Asphyxia," because no apparatus of any kind is required: "The main indications are to renew inspiration, and improve the circulation; the means are physiological and physical. All obstructions of the glottis being removed by placing the patient in the prone position, *i. e.*, with the face to the ground, in which position any fluids and the tongue itself fall forward, our first effort is to excite respiration, physiologically; should this fail, our second is to imitate the acts of respiration, mechanically. Our next object is to endeavor to improve the circulation, which is done by promoting the flow of the venous blood, and to restore warmth in the limbs. Here, again, as we proceed, we must revert to the physiological principle of exciting respiration from time to time. All these indications are effected by the following short rules:

1. Treat the patient instantly, on the spot, in the open air, freely exposing the face, neck, and chest, to the breeze, except in very severe weather.
2. Send with all speed for medical aid and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.

I. To Clear the Throat.

3. Place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist under the forehead. (All fluids, and the tongue itself, then fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free.)

II. To Excite Respiration.

4. Turn the patient slightly on his side; apply snuff or other irritant to the nostrils; and dash cold water on the face, previously rubbed briskly until it is warm.

If there be no success, lose no time, but apply the third rule.

III. To Imitate Respiration.

5. Replace the patient on his face.
6. Turn the body gently, but completely on the side, and a little beyond, and then on the face, alternately, repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, fifteen times in the minute only. (This number of thoracic movements per minute agrees with the natural order of respiratory thoracic dilatations and contractions, corresponding with a slow movement of the heart, averaging something less than sixty pulsations per minute, and therefore merits due attention.) The rationale of the operation is this: When the patient reposes on the thorax, this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body, and expiration is promoted: when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and inspiration is facilitated.
7. When the prone position is resumed, make equable but efficient pressure along the spine, removing it immediately before rotation on the side. (The first measure augments expiration, the second commences inspiration.)

IV. To Induce Circulation and Warmth.

8. Continuing these measures, rub the limbs upward, with a firm pressure and with energy, using handkerchiefs, &c.
9. Replace the patient's wet clothing by such other covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat or waistcoat. Meanwhile, and from time to time, proceed to the fifth rule.

V. To Excite Inspiration.

10. Let the surface of the body be slapped briskly with the hand, or,
11. Let cold water be dashed briskly on the surface, previously rubbed dry and warm.

The measures formerly recommended by the medical profession, and now rejected by those who agree with Dr. MARSHALL HALL, are, removal of the patient, as involving dangerous loss of time; the bellows, or any forcing instrument; and, the warm bath, as positively injurious; galvanism, and the inhaling of oxygen, as useless. 'The inhalation of dilute pure ammonia has in it more of promise.'"

Voting for a Brigadier—No Election.

In response to an order issued from the head-quarters of the First Division by Major-Gen. SHALER, the field officers of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Eighty-Fourth and Ninety-sixth Regiments, composing the Second Brigade, met last evening in Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, Major-General SHALER in the chair, to choose a Brigadier-General in the place of LOUIS BURGER, deceased.

One ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Ex-Col. LEESE, of the Eleventh, 5; Col. FUNK, of the Eleventh, 5; Col. CONKLING, of the Eighty-fourth, 3; and Col. STERRY, of the Sixth, 3.

It requiring nine votes to effect a choice, Gen. SHALER announced that there was no election, and that the result of the vote would be sent to Head-quarters, and in due course an order would issue for a new election.

Another Accident at Brill's Farm.

A laborer, named JAMES CORCORAN, who was at work yesterday among the car-ruins made by the railroad accident at Brill's Farm, near Newark, was nearly killed by falling from the hoisting-machine. He had been accidentally caught in the machine, and in his descent struck upon his head.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

They have actually added another capital to one of the four columns that will some time grace the portico on the Chambers-street entrance of the New Court-house. Mr. MICHAEL NORTON is on a tour in Europe, and the rest of the Commission have all gone fishing on the strength of the work accomplished.

The effects of the storm on Sunday evening are plainly visible in the various streets and avenues—branches of trees, tiles, slates and pieces of wood are literally sown in some vicinities. In third-avenue a large tree was uprooted, and in the small park near Cooper Institute a splendid ash lies torn up by the roots. Flags and awnings were torn into shreds, and numbers of wooden hovels, built upon the rocks above Sixtieth-street, were blown to the ground, the planks of which they were composed being scattered in all directions.

Yesterday, JAMES INGRAM, driver of stage No. 163, of the Broadway and Eighth-street line, was arrested in Broadway for driving a horse with a large sore on the shoulder under the collar. The stage was full of passengers, who got out, and after seeing the cause of the stoppage all expressed their entire approval of the proceeding. INGRAM was taken before Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, who committed the offender for trial. Later in the day another stage of the same line was stopped, and a lame horse turned out.

JAMES MUNDAY, the well-known pickpocket, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a charge of picking the pocket of RANSOM A. PERKINS, of No. 112 Reade-street, while on a Belt line car, in Greenwich-street, Sunday evening. When Mr. PERKINS was about to enter Court yesterday, he was approached by an unknown man who slipped $25, which was the exact amount of which he had been robbed, into his hand and requested him not to make any complaint. This settled the fate of MUNDAY.

The horses attached to the ice carts belonging to the Washington Ice Company are in a deplorable condition. On the Third-avenue, a few evenings ago, six of these wagons were stopped and the horses examined by Mr. BERGH personally. All the horses had large sores under the collars. They were all turned out, and subsequently the Company received a letter, giving them notice that in future the drivers would be arrested in all similar cases.

Many of the signs on paint-stores are very amusing. On one in University-place a painter is represented as going to Albany, with his palette and brush in his hand, and his pockets hanging out. On another part of the store is another sign, representing the same man coming from Albany, with his pockets well filled, clothed in a new suit of tweed, and his hands inclosed in a pair of kid gloves.

A sloop-rigged sail-boat about twenty feet long was picked up, bottom side upward, in the Lower Bay, early yesterday morning, by the steam-ship *City of Mexico*. The boat has only the builder's name, "STEPHEN COLOHAN, Jersey City." On board were found some eatables and a blue overcoat, dress coat and vest. It is supposed the vessel was capsized during the gale Sunday afternoon, and the occupants perished.

According to the new time table seventeen trips each way are made by the boats of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company. The *Sylvan Glen* and *Sylvan Stream* have accomplished the distance in from twenty-seven to thirty minutes, thus bringing the lower part of the City within thirty-five minutes of Harlem Bride and within one hour of Morrisania.

The body of an unknown man, about sixty years old, was found floating in the water near Governor's Island, yesterday, and was taken to the Morgue. He was five feet six inches high, and had gray hair and beard. He wore a blue flannel sack coat, black vest and pantaloons, a check calico shirt, blue cotton socks and elastic gaiters.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a German tinsmith, named YETTA, who lived in Twenty-seventh-street near Tenth-avenue, while at work on the roof of No. 339 East Thirty-fifth-street, fell to the sidewalk, receiving fractures of the skull, the right leg and the left jaw. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, THOMAS CLARKSON, of No. 248 Third-avenue, was committed for examination on a charge of indecently assaulting ADELAIDE A. ROLL, aged sixteen, of No. 100 Third-avenue, who was placed under his guardianship during the absence of her parents in Germany.

JAMES CURTIN and his wife MARY quarrelled, yesterday, at their home, No. 86 Baxter-street, when he struck her on the head with a hatchet, inflicting a severe wound. She then struck him with a knife, cutting his lip. Both were arrested, and being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, were committed.

A cable dispatch has been received at the office of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company to the effect that the steam-ship *Oceanic* arrived at Queenstown yesterday morning at 7½ A. M. The *City of Brussels*, of the Inman line, sailed twenty minutes before the *Oceanic*, but had not been heard from.

A splendid new organ is being erected in the West Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Chapel. It has two rows of keys and twenty-four stops, and is replete with every modern improvement. The case is a masterpiece in itself. It is composed of native hard wood, and is carved and decorated most elaborately.

Recently Judge COX, at Jefferson Market, issued a regulation prohibiting lawyers from soliciting patronage in Court, and in the inforcement of it Sergt. MCCOMBE had occasion yesterday to direct one Mr. ANDREWS to transact his business in his office. High words ensued, and Judge COX sustained the action of the Sergeant.

The horse disease, instead of abating, is only increasing, and nearly all the City railroads are running less than their usual quota of cars. The Third, the Eighth and the Fourth-avenue Roads are the greatest sufferers at present. A few nights ago fully eight new cases happened in the stables of the Eighth-avenue line alone.

The stores at which cheap prints are sold are now crowded with pictures representing various scenes in the Franco-Prussian war. Some of them are fair representations, but the majority of them are most ludicrous. The most prominent picture is the scene portraying NAPOLEON giving up his sword to King WILLIAM.

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment, in deference to their associates who were doing active duty on Wednesday last, postponed their excursion until Thursday next. At 8½ A. M. on that day they assemble at the armory to take the steam-boat *Armeni*, foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, for Iona Island.

Crowds still visit the scene of the riot of last Wednesday. From Twenty-third to Twenty-eighth streets hundreds of people pry with intense curiosity into all the interesting localities. Some drops of blood still remain on a railing in Twenty-fifth-street, and a never-ending throng gathers around there daily.

The "five-cents-a-slice" water-melon stands in Fulton Market are now in full operation. All classes appear to patronize them, and throughout the entire day can be seen, shoulder to shoulder, the merchant and the laborer, the news-vender and the boot-black, all intensely occupied with the luscious esculent.

Last week from 2,000 to 3,000 baskets of peaches per day arrived from Delaware by boat. In addition, there were received on Friday and Saturday, via the Camden and Amboy Railroad, some 4,000 or 5,000 baskets. The present week will witness a larger influx.

The General Term of the Supreme Court met yesterday, but only two of the members, Chief-Justice INGRAHAM and Judge CARDOZO, were present. The presence of Judge BARNARD was prevented by indisposition. The Court therefore adjourned *sine die*.

At the meeting of the Petroleum Board, yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. A. BLAKSLEE called attention to a telegram just received announcing the death of Mr. THOMAS L. JONES, of the firm of MELLOR & JONES, of this City. Resolutions of regret were adopted.

ABRAHAM BERNSTEIN, a resident of Williamsburg, was found, yesterday, in the basement of the saloon in the Bowery, near Rivington-street, with one of his ears off, a result of his falling down a flight of stairs. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ELIZABETH A. DROUST, twenty-two years of age, died yesterday at the Park Hospital, where she was taken from her residence, No. 113 Washington-street, suffering from burns received on Saturday from an explosion of kerosene.

Old bottles and corks which are impressed with noted brands of rare drinkables, are eagerly bought up by the junk-men, and by them immediately resold, doubtless to cover mixtures of the same color and name, but far different in quality.

At the Studio Buildings on West Tenth-street, Mr. WILLIAM PAGE is about completing a bust of SHAKESPEARE from photographic copies of a marble recently recovered in an excavation near Avon. It is spoken of as a most admirable work.

The body of an unknown man was taken from Pier No. 11 North River to the Morgue yesterday. He was five feet seven inches high, and had dark hair and side whiskers. He wore dark-ribbed pantaloons, a striped shirt and Congress gaiters.

The badges issued to the special Policemen, who served so well on the day of the riot, were all called in yesterday by Chief Clerk HASBROUCK, of the Central Police-office. The Police are after the man who stole badge No. 144.

In the window of a store on Fourth-avenue there is a placard on which are inscribed the words "Horse clothing." Bonnets for horses are quite common, and leggings and bracelets are sometimes worn.

The scene of devastation around the Harlem quarries, where many shanties were blown down during Sunday's tornado, is quite heart-rending. No attempt has been made yet to repair the damage.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the brewery of PETER DOLGER, Nos. 419 to 425 East Fifty-fifth-street, originating among the shavings packed between the partition of the ice-box. A damage of $5,000 was done, covered by an insurance of $40,000 in the Germania, Manhattan, Market and other companies.

It is distinctly arranged to sink the New-York caisson of the Brooklyn Bridge in its place at Roosevelt-street Ferry early in October. The reason of the delay is that the new slips for the ferry cannot be constructed until that time.

The monument over the graves of PAIGE and WYATT, of the Ninth, in Woodlawn Cemetery, is to be a plain marble slab with the names engraved thereon. Young PRYOR will probably be buried in the same lot.

Col. THOMAS H. RUGER assumes command of the Military Academy at West Point on the 1st of September. For this purpose he will be relieved from his present duties on the 1st of August.

The latest Yankee invention that is now being hawked about the streets is an ingenious cast-iron contrivance, by which the hands are prevented from being soiled when polishing boots.

Several African hammocks are exhibited in a curiosity shop in Hudson-street. They are composed of thin strips of hide neatly plaited, and ornamented with the feathers and hair of oriental birds and animals.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company is satisfied of the success of the new palace car, and two more are now in process of construction, to be followed immediately by others as fast as they can be turned out.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner YOUNG in the case of RICHARD A. SQUIRES, aged eight years, of No. 271 Seventh-street, who was run over by a street-car. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

PETER MCCORMACK died yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received on the 9th inst. by a fall from the roof of No. 113 Sullivan-street. An inquest resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

JAMES H. GARRITY, the boy who was accidentally shot by MAX D. STERN, says they were examining the pistol together when it exploded, and exonerates STERN from all blame in the matter.

Though peaches are inferior as to quality this year, their abundance is fully attested by the fact that they are retailed in the City market at less than ten cents per quart.

SELIG WORTH, charged with perjury in making a false affidavit, was held yesterday in $5,000 bail by Commissioner DAVENPORT, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Yesterday, a horse, attached to a Fourth-avenue car, fell near the City Hall, overheated and sun-struck. The poor creature lingered for nearly two hours, and then died.

On Sunday seven steam-boats went from this City to the Fishing Banks, carrying near 3,000 passengers, who returned well satisfied with their day's sport.

Judge BLATCHFORD will hold a three days' session of the United States Court in Bankruptcy commencing today, when the calendar given in another column will be disposed of.

The body of an unknown mas was found, yesterday morning, in the North River, at Pier No. 11, and was taken to the Morgue. It was in an advanced stage of decomposition.

Gen. S. L. BROWN, of Illinois, Hon. C. C. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, Judge HOAR and Hon. CHAS. PHELPS, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The New-York Agricultural Editorial Excursion party will leave this City this morning for the Mammoth Cave, Ky., Kansas, Colorado and the Rocky Mountains.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, in charge of the recruiting bureau under Gen. MCDOWELL, will be absent, on a tour of inspection, until the 28th instant.

The degree of Master of Arts (honorary) has just been conferred upon HOSEA B. PERKINS, of this City, by Bowdoin College.

JACOB CHRISTIAN, charged with passing a counterfeit $2 bill, was committed in default of $500 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS.

On a number of buildings in the Bowery yesterday German flags were flying, in honor of the entry of the Bavarian troops into Munich.

A hatter in Third-avenue exposes to view an immense hat. It is 4 feet in height, 6 feet in circumference and has a brim one foot wide.

Mrs. J. J. PRYOR, the well-known actress, is dangerously ill. The death of her son, young PRYOR, of the Ninth, is the cause.

ELI THAYER and Hon. H. C. MORSE, of Massachusetts, and Hon. C. A. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, are at the Astor House.

Hon. H. I. KIMBALL, of Georgia, and Hon. HENRY SANFORD, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge J. D. POPE, of Georgia, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. CUSTER of the United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. H. B. JAMES, of Washington, is at the Sturtevant House.

Music at Tompkins-square at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The members of the Revenue Department met yesterday in the Assessors' Department, on Court-street, Gen. JOURDAN in the Chair, and passed resolutions of sorrow for the death of their associate, CLINTON GILBERT, who was shot by the rioters, in the Fifth Ward, on the morning of Friday last. The funeral will take place from the Washington-avenue Baptist Church on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

Judge TAPPAN, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, confirmed the request of the street Commissioner for the opening of Kane-place, from Herkimer-street to Atlantic-avenue; Bainbridge-street, from Howard-avenue to Ralph; Howard-avenue, from Halsey to Bainbridge streets; Quincy-street, from Classon-avenue to Downing-street; and Steuben-street, from Lafayette to DeKalb-avenue.

At about 7 o'clock, last evening, Miss MATILDA NELSON, of No. 322 First-street, Brooklyn, E. D., while stepping off a Houston-street ferry-boat, on the Williamsburg side of the river, had her right foot caught between the boat and the bridge, and sustained a shocking mutilation. The sufferer was taken to her residence in a carriage by Officer SIMONSON.

CHARLES MYERS, charged with arson, in setting fire to the dwelling-house of CHARLOTTE SCHULAUTER, at No. 151 Ninth-street, on the 12th inst., was brought up for examination before Justice DELMAR, yesterday, but owing to the absence of witnesses, the hearing was postponed until the 22d.

The funeral of MICHAEL CAMPBELL, who was murdered in Furman-street on Saturday night, took place yesterday afternoon. The remains were deposited in Calvary Cemetery. The alleged murderer, DANIEL GALVIN, was committed by Justice WALSH to await the action of the Grand Jury.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night a two-story frame-house on Twentieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, occupied by DENNIS RYAN, was damaged by fire to the extent of $3,000. The flames were started by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge GILBERT issued a mandamus to compel Supervisor SCHENCK, of New-Lots, to issue bonds amounting to $110,000 to pay for the extension of Atlantic-avenue through that town.

Capt. SARRASSE of the ship *New-York*, now lying in the harbor, was arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal for smuggling wine and brandy. The accused gave $3,000 bail to answer on the 25th inst.

CHARLES T. KESSLER, a painter, fell from the roof of No. 525 Pacific-street, on which he was at work yesterday, and was removed to the Long Island College Hospital in a dying condition.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, will leave Brooklyn, E. D., to-morrow morning, for Poughkeepsie, and will return on Thursday evening.

JAMES CONNORS, a child two years of age, was run over by a cross-town car, yesterday, in North Fourth-street, Williamsburg, and sustained severe injuries.

Prospect Park was visited by 149,777 persons during the month ending July 15. On Sunday last 31,591 persons visited that resort.

LONG ISLAND.

A real live Indian was captured yesterday by Officers LANG and JENKINS, of Long Island City. He was discovered in Jackson's wood, and on approaching him he brandished a huge knife, but was finally brought to terms by the officers' revolvers. In his cave in the woods was found an ax, seine-net and a boat that was stolen from DAVID RAPELYEA, of Newtown.

JOSEPH FLINN was arrested on complaint of his wife for assault and battery, and desertion. Having done nothing toward her support since last Winter, he persuaded her to come to Flushing and begin housekeeping anew, but the result proved unfortunate for her, as he resumed his old habits of drinking and beating her, until she was forced to have him locked up.

A small sail-boat, belonging to Harlem, with two young men on board, was capsized in a sudden squall opposite Whitestone, Sunday evening. Neither of the men could swim, and they clung to the boat. They were observed by Capt. WEBSTER, who put off immediately and rescued them.

WILLIAM MAHER, of Flushing, supposed to be an Orange sympathizer, was yesterday assaulted by JAMES O'NEIL and DENNIS MULCARY, who gave him an unmerciful beating, injuring his back, and disguring badly his face. They were arrested and held to await trial.

The damage done by the storm of Sunday afternoon to the crops was very trifling.

The railroad bridge at Little Neck was so damaged by the rains of Saturday as to be impassable by trains. Under the superintendence of Mr. MOORE a gang of workmen repaired the damage after working the whole night.

A boat containing two men and three ladies was upset yesterday morning, at Rockaway, through the ignorance of the helmsman. All of the parties were rescued, with no further injury than a wet skin.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

During the thunder-storm on Saturday afternoon, the flag-staff on the Morrisania Steam-boat Company's office and passenger-rooms, at North New-York, was struck by lightning and shivered to pieces. A telegraph pole near the Town Hall was also struck and split in pieces.

The managers of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County have just had prepared a silver medal for award at the next County Fair, to commence on the 12th day of September.

The gas-works of Mount Vernon have gone into the hands of a stock company. The new company has commenced to extend its pipes along White Plains road for a considerable distance.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, son of BRYAN GAFFNEY, aged eighteen years, yesterday had one of his legs broken, and was otherwise injured, by the giving away of a derrick used on the canal at Mott Haven.

Mr. FREDERICK HENSLER, a music teacher residing at Mott Haven, had his face severely burned yesterday by the explosion of naphtha used in a cooking-stove.

The erection of a large and very handsome passenger depot has been commenced at Woodlawn, for the accommodation of patrons on the Harlem Railroad.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Sunday afternoon, during the thunder storm, Mr. SISSEMA'S barn, near the Four Corners, was struck by lightning, took fire, and was totally consumed with its contents, consisting of hay, grain and two horses.

William Welch Association Chowder Club, of New-York, about 200 in number, visited Silver Lake, near Tompkinsville, yesterday, for a grand picnic.

The four-masted passenger ship *Palmerston* is still at anchor at the upper Quarantine grounds.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN WILLIAMS and MARY ANN JACKSON were convicted in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday of picking the pocket of Mrs. HELEN LUNDFORD on a Pavonia-avenue ferry-boat. They were sentenced to imprisonment for four years.

On Thursday last Miss JOANNA BERTRAM, daughter of the late CHARLES G. BERTRAM, Esq., of Brooklyn, who resided with her mother at their beautiful Summer retreat on an island in Lake Hopatcong, while bathing with a number of young lady visitors, was drowned. She was only eighteen years of age, beautiful and accomplished.

A man named BURR lies at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, in a state of insensibility from wounds inflicted in an affray by Constable WOERNER, who keeps a "tavern" in East Newark. It is feared that BURR cannot survive. WOERNER has been bailed in $10,000 to await the result.

The candidates for the Governorship in New-Jersey are growing numerous. Ex-Gov. OLDEN, Senator BETTLE and Hon. CHAS. E. ELMER are the Republican candidates from "West Jersey" which claim the nomination.

JAMES REDDY, a blacksmith, was fined by Justice REESE in Jersey City yesterday for assaulting an officer who arrested him for drunkenness.

On Saturday evening the citizens of Summit, N. J., held a large meeting to favor the liquor prohibition movement.

Miss JOANNA BERTRAM was drowned yesterday at Lake Hopatcong while bathing with several young ladies.

Mr. F. BRET HARTE and wife are stopping at Willow Haven House, Pamrapo, Hudson County, N. J.

JOSHUA MARSDEN, of Delaware, was drowned while bathing at Atlantic City on Sunday evening.

JACOB VOLK, who was arrested for assaulting his wife at Hoboken, has been held to bail in $500.

There were ninety-six deaths in Newark last week.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Vandalia	July 18	New-York	Hamburg
Iowa	July 19	New-York	Glasgow.
Minnesota	July 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	July 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	July 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Frankfort	July 20	New-York	Bremen.
City of Brooklyn	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Humboldt	July 22	New-York	Stettin.
Europa	July 22	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	July 20	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Vandalia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid letters*, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.... For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Perit*, at — A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid letters*, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:50 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 17.—*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—Capt. F. W. Dawson, Rev. C. E. Carnidge and wife, Mrs. M. J. Stearns and daughter, R. Rairden, F. W. Moss, W. Niblo, Mrs. Hudson, Sister Alexandra, J. A. Pardessus, L. Brewster, J. C. Fellows, B. de Land, J. M. Morgan, C. J. Menninger, Wm. B. Beach, R. J. Tobin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:44 | Sun sets.....7:28 | Moon sets....8:27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.8:23 | Gov. Island...9:12 | Hell Gate...10:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Trojan, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; A. C. Stiners, Davis, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Geo. F. Bulley.

Ships Twilight, Gates, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Wellington, (Br.,) Skaling, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Majestic, Gibbons, Mollender, Peru, W. S. Phinney & Co.; Staffordshire, (Br.,) Hatfield, Quebec, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Hudson, (Br.,) Anthony, Quebec, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Barks Luconia, (Dutch,) Struve, Stettin, Chas. Tobias & Co.; Martin W. Brett, Blanchard, Stockholm, Brett, Son & Co.; Jupiter, (N. G.,) Lietke, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jasper, Webber, Canary Islands, Yates & Porterfield; Sadie, Sinclair, Montevideo, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Peddler, (Dan.,) Janssen, Wilmington, N. C., Funch, Edye & Co.; Everhard, (N. G.,) Basson, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.

Brigs Cora, (Br.,) Henderson, Bridgewater, N. S., George A. Phillips & Collins; Ceres, (N. G.,) Kunn, Elsinore, for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Levi Stevens, Newbury, San Francisco, George D. Sutton; B. Young, Joy, Charleston, Beatley, Miller & Co.

Schrs. Little Dorrit, (Br.,) Shears, St. Johns, N. F., George F. Bulley; Portland, (Br.,) Nelson, Windsor, N. S., J. H. Hussey; Bride, Miller, Richmond, Van Brunt & Co.; Maria C. Frye, Pendleton, Santa Martha and Savanilla, E. A. Ball; Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Coldwell, Cornwallis, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Crown Point, Dixon, Newburyport; Staples, Lord, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen July 1, via Southampton 4th, with mdse. and 493 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage; July 11, lat. 47 44, lon. 37 30, spoke Medina, (Br.,) bound E.; 14th, lat. 42 40, lon. 37 30, bark Anna Walsh, from Newport, Eng., for New-York.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool July 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 424 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Tillie, Deering, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Bark Osaka, (of London,) Leslie, Hong Kong 107 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier April 20, Cape of Good Hope June 2; arr. at St. Helena June 15, and sld. 17th; crossed the equator June 28, in lon. 28 50; had variable weather throughout.

Bark Enterprise, (of St. John, N. B.,) McIntyre, Sidney, C. B., 23 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had light westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Craig, Glace Bay, C. B., 17 ds., with 702 tons coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to James Henry. Had light winds and calms throughout.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. Had light northerly winds and calms the entire passage; was 4 ds. n. of Hatteras; left in port schr. Adolph Hughes, for New-York, 4 ds.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and 5 passengers to Waydell & Co.

Brig Wm. Creevey, (of Bridgeport,) Foley, Georgetown, D. C., 11 ds., for Hudson, with coal to the Boston and Albany Coal Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Mary Celeste, Fowler, Satilla River, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to Winchester & Towne. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 8 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast, with passengers to Duncan McColl. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Waltham, Haskell, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lath to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Salas Mallorca, (Span.,) Mallorca, Matanzas 15 ds., in ballast to J. de Rivera & Co.

Brig Harp, Snow, Portchester.

Brig Elmira, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Gardner, Corpus Christi 3 ds., with hides and wool to J. H. Brower & Co.—vessel to J. L. Davis; had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. F. A. Hallock, Hallock, Alexandria, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Clara E. McConville, (of Stockton,) Eaton, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Douglas & Griffin—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Comrade, (of P. E. Island,) Mills, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. N. Stevens, Saunders, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Jas. Tilden, Davis, Ellsworth, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Dr. W. R. Powers, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Columbia, Ward, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. General Gibbs Smith, Smith, Rondout, for Bristol.

Schr. Snow Bird, Johnson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Davison, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wreath, Crockett, St. John, N. B., with building-stone to P. J. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Darby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Wilcox, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Samuel A. Muldon, Raymond, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Lyons, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. John Connee, Small, Bangor, with lumber to George E. Holyoke.

Schr. Jesse, Strout, Millbridge 8 ds. with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. A. W. Bailey, Pierson, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. White Wing, Maxon, Elizabethport, for Westerly.

Schr. Emma, Weight, Georgetown, S. C. 7 ds., with yellow pine to J. H. Risley & Co.

Schr. J. E. Potts, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Chase, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. S. Hatch, ——, Shulee, N. S., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Kate Kallahan, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. A. Garrison, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Powell, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Emma, Marvel, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Eliza, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Republic, Ferris, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Orion, Hall, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Essex, Bailey, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. John Forsyth, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Minquas, Heney, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. P. Allen, Rogers, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Eva, Nickerson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Ocean, Ryan, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Laura, Hatch, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Anderson, New-London.

Schr. Wm. E. Everett, Adams, Bridgeport.

Schr. The Union, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Murphy, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hall, Hartford.

Schr. White Rock, Hubbie, Southport.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. H. E. Brown, Sackett, Millstonepoint.

Schr. D. Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Jos. Hall, Murray, Portland, Conn.

Scxr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Baker, Greenport.

Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr. Parine, Sheffield, Pawtucket.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Wickford.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Wickford.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Congress, Coyle, Virginia.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Cuboerly, Norfolk.

Sloop M. Heywood, Strong, Virginia.

WIND.—Sunset, fresh, W. N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 17.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; brig Angelia, from Caibarien. The ship Rainbow, from Padang, was spoken off Cape Cod on Saturday, and was ordered to New-York.

Arr. this P. M.—Ship Elcano, from Calcutta.

Below ship Abbey Ryerson, from Shields.

Spoken July 14, lat. 18 45 N., lon. 53 12 W., ship supposed to be the Don Quixote, from Calcutta, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—Off the port, bark Northumbria, from Trinidad de Cuba.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.—Sld. ship Brewster, for New-York, brig Lurline, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 17.—Arr. steam-ship Rapedan, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., July 17.—Arr. steam-ship Metamora, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 17, A. M.—Arr. brigs Hattie E. Wheeler, of Portland, from Sagua 11 ds., for orders; Mariposa, from New-York for Portland; Endorus, Portland for Philadelphia; schrs. Mary Ann, Newburg for Boston; Lamartine, Rondout for Boston; Hattie Armah, Port Johnson for Boston; Trade Wind, Philadelphia for Salisbury; Emma, (Br.,) Providence for St. John; Delaware, Fall River for Ellsworth; Magnet, Hoboken for Salem; Union, Norwich for Bangor; Casco Lodge, Portland for Newark; Mary Augusta, Calais for Philadelphia; Marion Draper, Gardiner for New-York.

7 A. M.—Wind S. W., overcast.

Disaster.

BOSTON, July 17.—The schr. John Shay, of Philadelphia, is ashore on Chatham Bar, but will probably come off at high water to-day.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, via Havana, arrived at Lower Quarantine on the 15th inst. in charge of the mate, Capt. Timmerman having been left at the former place in the hospital, sick with yellow fever.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 17.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Germania, Capt. Habiscn, from New-York July 4, touched at Plymouth on Saturday, and proceeded for Hamburg.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York July 8, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and reached Liverpool today.

The White Star steam-ship Oceanic, Capt. Murray, from New-York July 8, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and reached Liverpool today.

The Guion steam-ship Nevado, Capt. Green, from New-York July 5, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and reached Liverpool today.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED SCENT-BOTTLES, DRAM-FLASKS, COLOGNES, PINE SOAPS AND EXTRACTS.

THE CRYPTOCHYLON
(OR CONGEALED WOOD)
ICE PITCHERS,
(SILVER-PLATED.)
A NEW INVENTION, LIGHT, PRACTICAL AND INEXPENSIVE. A SMALL SIZE PARTICULARLY FOR SLEEPING ROOMS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

THE GREAT HIT OF THE TIMES!
WOOD'S
CONDENSED SODA WATER,
FOR THE MILLION!
This is a powder, ready Sweetened and Flavored, by the use of which every man, woman and child may manufacture their own Soda Water in five seconds. It is put up in neat and portable form, may be carried anywhere, and used at will.
FOR TRAVELERS it will be found a most agreeable and comforting companion. For picnics and other parties it is always ready and convenient.
Physicians will find Condensed Soda Water a grateful refrigerant in all fevers, used either in solution or dry on the tongue.
The value of this new and timely article is vouched for by the U. S. Government, (Letters Patent) the Medical Faculty, the Editors, and the people. See Circular.
A pure, healthful, and economical Soda Water for all the people is our motto; let them all try it. Price, 50 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.
WOOD & SONS, Proprietors, RICHMOND, VA.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, New-York.